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THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

DECEMBER, 1923

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

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1855 Same. Unc. Red. 50c.
1856 Brilliant proof. Sharp. Red. V. rare. $14.
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VOL. XXXVI. DECEMBER, 1923 No. 12

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

ILLINOIS (Continued).

ROBINSON.

Bank of the Commonwealth.

303. $5. C., large vignette, men loading wagon with bales and hop-poles, men loading two-horse wagon with bales of hops, men, women and children picking hops, State seal above. 5 on both lower corners.

304. $10. C., State seal. R., two females seated, one erect leaning on an anchor, TEN above. L., woman blowing a dinner horn, three men on a load of hay, 10 above.

ROCKFORD.

Briggs, Spofford and Penfield's Bank.

E. N. Kitchell's Bank.

Lane, Sanford and Company's Bank.
(Became the Second National Bank (No. 482) in 1864.)

Robertson, Coleman and Company's Bank.

Spofford, Clark and Company's Bank.

Spofford and Penfield's Bank.
(Became the Third National Bank (No. 479) in 1864.)

Thompson and Company's Bank.

ROCK ISLAND.

Bank of the Federal Union.

305. $1. C., female standing with hand on a pedestal, steamboat in the distance. R., State seal, 1 above, ONE below. L., portrait of Washington, 1 above, ONE below.

306. $5. C., medallion head of Washington, female and two Indians on the right, soldier on the left. R., State seal, 5 above, FIVE below. L., portrait of Washington, 5 above, FIVE below.

Mitchell and Cable's Bank.

Mitchell and Lynde's Bank.

N. B. Buford and Company's Bank.

Rock Island Bank.

307. $1. Have no description.
308. $2. Have no description.
309. $3. Have no description.
310. $5. Have no description.

RUSHVILLE.

Rushville Bank.

311. $2. Have no description.
312. $3. Have no description.
313. $5. Have no description.
314. $10. Have no description.

ST. CHARLES.

Ira Minard and Company's Bank.

ST. JOHNS.

State Stock Bank.

315. $1. Have no description.

ST. MARIE.

Bull's Head Bank.

316. $5. C., large head of a bull. R., State seal, 5 above. L., portrait of girl, 5 above.
317. $10. C., portrait of bull's head. R., head of a young girl, 10 above. L., State seal, X above.

SANDWICH.

Castle and Shepard's Bank.

M. B. Castle's Bank.

SAVANNAH.

Western Bank.

318. $1. Have no description.
319. $2. Have no description.
320. $3. Have no description.
321. $5. Have no description.
322. $10. Have no description.
323. $20. Have no description.

SCHAWANCE TOWN.

Bank of Illinois.

323A. $1. C., plain type print, 1 on die on each side of upper center, No. 779 twice between dies. R., ONE DOLLAR across. L., ONE across. Dated August 30, 1837. Printed on silk-fiber paper.
324. $2. Have no description.
325. $3. C., portrait of Lafayette, eagle each side, sheaves below. R., female seated, 3 above and below. R., mechanic seated, 3 above and below. Signed by Jno. Marshall, Pres.
326. $5. Have no description.

SHAWNEETOWN.

Bank of Illinois.

327. $2. C., hunter. L., female seated, sickle in hand.
328. $50. C., boat. R., female Indian. L., Indian with bow.
329. $100. Upper right, cattle and sheep. L., man shearing.

Bank of Shawneetown.

Illinois Bank of Shawneetown.

Peeples and Ridgeway's Bank.

State Bank of Illinois.

330. $1. C., blacksmith shoeing a horse, man seated looking on. R., train, 1 above. L., State seal, 1 above.
331. $2. C., farmer and drover looking at cattle. R., female portrait, 2 above. L., State seal, 2 above, TWO below.
332. $3. C., cattle, house in the distance, State seal at right. R., blacksmith standing by anvil, 3 above. L., men, horse, dog, and cattle, 3 above.
333. $5. R., horse fair, 5 above. L., State seal, portrait of S. A. Douglas below.
334. $10. C., an old man on a horse, lighting his pipe, a boy on a fence, colt, sheep and dog, male portrait at right. R., barnyard fowls, 10 above. L., State seal, 10 above.

SOMONAUK.

Castle and Shepard's Bank.

SPARTA.

Bank of Sparta.

United States Stock Bank.

335. $1. Have no description.

SPRINGFIELD.

Clark's Exchange Bank.

336. $1. Have no description.
337. $2. Have no description.
338. $3. Have no description.
339. $5. Have no description.
340. $10. Have no description.
341. $20. Have no description.

J. Bunn's Bank.

N. H. Ridgely and Company's Bank.

State Bank of Illinois, Parent Bank.

STERLING.

M. S. Henry and Company's Bank.

SULLIVAN.

Alasana Bank.

Kaskaskia Bank.

SYCAMORE.

Hamlin, Hunt and Company's Bank.

J. S. Waterman's Bank.

Sycamore Bank.

342. $1. C., children, cows, sheep, etc. R., chickens. L., State seal.
343. $5. C., female with sickle and grain. R., State seal. L., female seated.

TAYLORSVILLE.

Plowmans Bank.

THEBES.

Canal Bank.

Eagle Bank of Illinois.

TOULON.

Toulon Bank.

URBANA.

Grand Prairie Bank.

344. $1. C. and L., shield surmounted by an eagle, female seated on each side, sword, scale, pole, cap, and train. R., State seal, 1 above and below, ONE on left lower corner.
345. $2. C., two boys with load of hay, drawn by yoke of oxen. R., two men gathering corn, 2 above. L., State seal, 2 above.
346. $5. C., a female seated in clouds, sword, scales and eagle. R., State seal, 5 above. L., man shearing sheep, boy holding ram, and child looking on, 5 above.
347. $10. C., State seal, an Indian seated right, female seated left, 10 below. R., girl shading her eyes, 10 above. L., two girls holding a sheaf, 10 above.

VERMONT.

Fulton Bank.

VIENNA.

American Bank.

Bank of Commerce.

Narragansett Bank.

348. $2. C., hunter standing behind a tree shooting at a deer, dog in chase, 2 at right. R., TWO across, 2 above. L., State seal, female portrait above, TWO and 2 across end.
349. $3. C., Indian seated, plow in front of him, house and lake in distance, large 3 across. R., State seal, 3 above. L., THREE, 3 above across.
350. $5. C., three females seated in clouds. R., State seal, 5 above. L., head of Indian, 5 above.
351. $10. C., Liberty head surrounded by stars. R., Indian female seated with arms around a little child, 10 above. L., State seal, X above.

WARSAW.

Mellen and Wood's Bank.

(Became the First National Bank (No. 495) in 1864.)

Pearson, Mellen and Company's Bank.

WASHINGTON.

A. H. Danforth and Company's Bank.

Franklin Bank.

Olympic Bank.

Prairie State Bank.

352. $1. C.. ONE on 1 on a shield, farmer seated on a sheaf on right, female seated on left, drove of pige, and steamboat in background. R., portrait of Washington, 1 above, ONE below. L., male portrait, 1 above, ONE below.

353. $3. C., three cherubs in a figure 3. R., female seated holding a figure 3, 3 below. L., similar to R.

354. $5. C., female seated holding fasces and shield, Niagara Falls in the background. R., female seated in figure 5; 5 above, FIVE below. L., female portrait, 5 above and below.

355. $10. C., a hunter holding a rifle, dog and trees. R., portrait of Fillmore, 10 above, TEN below. L., portrait of Cass, 10 above, TEN below.

WAUKEGAN.

Bank of Northern Illinois.

356. $1. C., two horses and a colt in a field. R., State seal, 1 above. L., ONE, 1 above, portrait of Washington below.

357. $2. C., three water nymphs supporting a cherub. R., female portrait, 2 above. L., State seal above, TWO below.



No. 362.

WEST AURORA.

Bank of Aurora.

358. $1. C., drove of cattle and sheep. R., female seated in scroll holding a book, 1 above. L., State seal, ONE above, Indian girl seated below.

359. $2. C., two Indians on horses, train in the distance. R., State seal, 2 above, TWO below. L., female seated holding figure 2, TWO above.

360. $3. C., Indian woman and child in a canoe paddled by an Indian. R., State seal, 3 above. L., three men holding a frame containing THREE on 3.

361. $5. C., half-length of mechanic, farmer and sailor. R., large 5, Indians, waterfalls, bridge and train, 5 above. L., State seal, FIVE above, three females and V below.

WOODSTOCK.

Fuller, Johnson and Company's Bank.

LOCATION UNKNOWN.

Producers Bank.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Office of the Board of Public Works, Springfield, Ill.
Fund Commissioner of the State of Illinois.

362. $100. C., primitive railroad train on a curve around a bluff, three deer between signatures. R., female kneeling, 100 above and below. L., Neptune, 100 above and below. Endorsed on back, "Pay Bearer. H. Fellows, Com."

(TO BE CONTINUED).

NOTES ON TWO ILLINOIS STATE BANKS.

The following items appeared in the report on the finances of the United States, by James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, in 1856:

Bank of Edwardsville, Illinois.—This bank failed in 1821. Suit was brought against it in the United States District Court of Illinois in March, 1823, and judgment was recovered at June term, 1824, for $53,442.86. In the year 1829 an execution issued on the judgment at law against the bank, under which the banking-house and sundry lots of land were sold by the marshal for $1,189.29, and the marshal returned "no more property found." On the 6th March, 1833, the District Attorney reported that the trustees of the bank were all insolvent. In the years 1834, 1835 and 1836 the District Attorney reported that the receiver was using his exertions to make collections, but with little prospect of success; that the chancery suit was still pending, but that he had little hope of making anything out of it.

Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown.—This bank stopped payment in 1825. In 1828 it made an assignment to the District Attorney of debts due the bank to a large amount. Of the debts thus assigned, collections had been made to the amount of $25,173.16, and there yet remained to be collected about $2,000 of good debts and $16,000 of bad or doubtful, on which no calculation could be made, (vide District Attorney's report dated April 23, 1836). In April, 1856, the District Attorney for Southern Illinois was furnished with all the information concerning this case known to the department, with instructions to use his best endeavors to secure the debt, and ultimately close this case. No report has been received.

D. C. WISMER.

Autography Chat.

By WALDO C. MOORE

(A paper read at the Montreal Convention of the American Numismatic Association, August 25 to 30, 1923.)

When asked to prepare a paper to be read at the Montreal Convention we naturally hesitated, and why not?

We quote from "Offered As Iz," by Vellum Kickme, as follows: "If many more Moores break into the writing game we will be compelled to suggest a Moore Anthology. What with Moore poets, old and new, Moore novelists, Moore historians and Moore essayists, unlike Oliver Twist, we do not cry for Moore."

At beginning this paper we have cause to think seriously of a mother, glad of her child as it amuses itself. By keeping the youngster pleased it is unconsciously developing itself; it is slowly and surely acquiring tastes

that will assist growth in after years. One sees the meaning behind the Chinese custom of surrounding a baby with various objects that it may reach out to one of them, and thus point the way to what it wants to do and means to be in later life. We may conclude, then, that a collector is but some mother's child with an appreciative and definite bent—with an ambition.

Since the autograph is somewhat related to near-numismatics, we have decided on "Autography Chat" as a subject very suitable for this convention occasion. We give the following autographed invitation stanza, under date of August 9, 1922, bidding for the 1923 American Numismatic Association Convention, as another very excellent reason for said choice of subject:

In Montreal the sun shines bright
And it's no sin to smile;
So if you meet in Montreal
You'll find it worth your while.

—Samuel S. Heal.

This chat is intended to touch merely the fringe of autograph collecting, since the subject is so large and beyond the power of anyone to master in its entirety. Why does anybody want to make a collection of autographs? Francis Lynde, the noted Tennessee author, states that somebody wrote him for his autograph and this is what he said:

An autograph and an epitaph
Are one and the same to me;
Though an autograph may raise a laugh,
While an epitaph hath small glee.
But why the name in a bad hand-write
Of a man whose sayings have grown quite trite
Should be valued or prized for a day or a night
Is a thing I never could see.

Autographs of the famous are always interesting; they are not dead things, as some would suppose. If not an autograph collector, think of all the fun you are missing in more ways than one. Some signatures would puzzle even an expert.

"How sad it is so many men
Climb up and ride upon a pen,
And splatter ink and bust their hames
When they attempt to sign their names!
* * * * * *
Sometimes I think the name is Jones,
And then again, I'd say it's Brown,
With sundry letters upside down.
Perhaps it's Smith—it may be Duff;
I give it up! I've toiled enough!
* * * * * *
They waste the time of busy men
By their gymnastics with the pen."

A love for collecting is no more vain than other passions are. There is hope for any human being who has some sort of useful hobby. One's hobby may not be pure fun or what passes for recreation, but may be his everyday calling or ruling passion, whatever that may be. It may be reading. Don't wait, as Frank Morris of Chicago, the dean of the second-hand bookmen in America, says, until you break a leg or get the mumps for an excuse to read a book. You may never break a leg or get the mumps. The moral is: Ride some hobby.

The paper money enthusiast is interested not alone in notes picturing artistic designs and scenes from life illustrating the various industries but also in notes bearing the portraits and autographs of men who helped to blaze the way. There may occasionally be found the signatures of certain signers of the Declaration of Independence on Colonial and Continental notes. On the Government of Texas notes appears the personal signature of Gen. Sam Houston, President. The autograph of Col. Robert Tyler, son of John Tyler, tenth President of the United States, is to be found on notes

of several denominations which were issued by the Confederate States of America. Autographs of many noted characters are to be seen on the paper money issues of the United States, and other countries as well. Bills holding authentic autographs are much more prized than unsigned proofs. Signatures authorized in the paper money world have, in a sense, represented or meant service.

The study of modern history in schools and colleges is apt in many cases to be uninteresting. It is sometimes quite difficult to put the breath of life into the doings of decades past, and the great characters mentioned may seem mere puppets moving around the stage, as it were. It is often hard to realize that they were actual flesh. In the classroom this uneasiness and annoyance could be handled to some degree by use of autographs of the characters under discussion. A library of autographs ready at all times to be used for any possible period of history would be a fine addition to any institution of learning.

All the foregoing chat is but a brief to the story of our untiring effort and experiences and our unique collection, especially that of our one-cent bank checks of noted men and women. This rather peculiar collection of checks of great characters is partially housed in specially designed glass exhibit cases. Each check is placed in an Acme celluloid holder or pocket, together with the celebrity's picture, which has usually been clipped from some magazine.

We mention a very few autographed letters which the checks accompanied, as follows:

I have but just returned from Tutankhamen's tomb.—Agnes Greene Foster.

My collection of one hundred sixty drawings of Spain made last year were purchased by Mr. Archer M. Huntington and are now a part of the collections of the Hispanic Museum, New York.—Vernon Howe Bailey.

The New York Evening Post, in reviewing a recent book of verse of mine, accused me of being the only woman they know christened "George," though many women have assumed the name.—George Elliston.

Your letter was forwarded from Redlands to Tucson, and from Tucson to New York City. It missed me in New York, because I had sailed for the Panama Canal.—Harold Bell Wright.

Here's the valuable check for one cent.—Sinclair Lewis.

My personal cheque for one cent and am very happy to have this opportunity.—Edgar A. Guest.

I have no checks. Hoboes rarely do have, you know.—James Eads How.

I have been waiting for an improvement in the financial situation of America.—Opie Read.

I have never before made a check for one cent.—David Warfield.

Once upon a time a "nautigraf fiend" wrote to Edwin Booth for his "John Hancock," which Edwin guilelessly sent. Three nights later it came in to the theater with "Pass One (1) Box" written above the signature.—Ralph Bingham.

This is a new one on me.—Thornton W(aldo) Burgess.

It is a good thing that you did not ask for more, because the check might go to protest.—Atlee Pomerene.

I am interested, if not amused, over what appears to be a hobby of yours. —S. D. Fess.

I like to write checks for this amount.—Irvin S. Cobb.

The trouble is that if you once do a thing of this kind the souvenir hunters will make your life miserable, but I concluded to comply.—O. W. Underwood.

Thanks for recalling my lecture visit to Lewisburg; I still have memories of it.—Ben B. Lindsay.

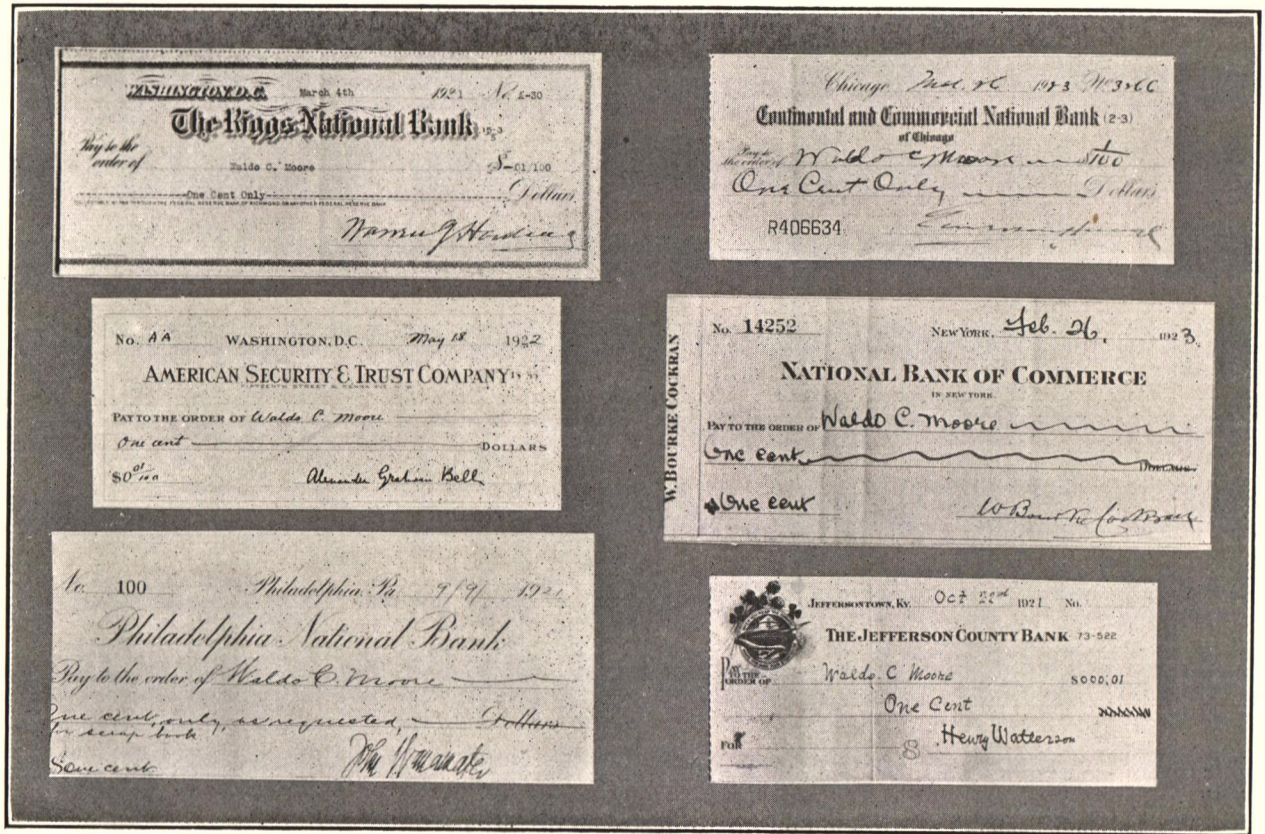
A sum which I part with prayerfully, considering the times in which we live.—Wallace Irwin.

I am always pleased to comply with the request of one of my fellow bankers.—Myron T. Herrick.

A check of mine isn't worth a great deal for any other purpose.—Harry S. New.

Here, 'tis nearly the last of my fortune left in England.—Frank Ver Beck.

I think it is an extremely clever and original idea, and wish you lots of luck.—Elizabeth Banks.



Photographs of checks for one cent of noted Americans, all lately deceased.

Go, little checklet, and when you have went
I shall not feel sad because you are cent.
You may not return; I hope that you won't;
I'll feel centimentally glad if you don't.

—Alton Packard.

Off again, on again, gone again.—Finnigan. (The popular line.)—Strickland Gillilan.

Attention to business first, then play afterward. Of course, I like to play, too, but the company says work, and I have to obey.—Agnes Ayres.

If it had not been for pure sentiment among my banker friends I never would have finished the "Bishop of Cottontown," nor my volume of poems. —John Trotwood Moore.

As you are a namesake and perhaps some "poor relative," I am willing to part with this large amount.—Victor Moore.

I have quite a collection of autographed letters, numbering perhaps two thousand, including some very rare autographs and some rather amusing ones. My own particular hobby is not in collecting autographs; that has only been a side issue, but in collecting postage stamps. How much pleasure one derives from collecting, to say nothing of the great amount of information one acquires!—S. G. Ayres.

While I feel that I do not belong with the Chief Justice and the Secretary of State, I think I might worry along with Bud Fisher and Harold Bell Wright.—Allen D. Albert.


SCHENECTADY TRUST COMPANY

SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK, Sept. 15th 1921

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Waldo C. Moore $ 01/100

One cent DOLLARS

No. 2182 Charles P. Steinmetz

One-cent check of the late Charles P. Steinmetz, "the Electrical Wizard."

As a perfectly good "Buckeye," I cannot go back on an Ohio request.—Etta Anthony Baker.

I would like to have the name Waldo "among those present."—Lillian M. Waldo.

I hope that you may, in time, have reason to be as proud of my signature as you are of the others.—Winnifred Mason Huck.

You will have to make a notation somewhere that this is the signature of George Matthew Adams, because I am quite certain no one but a seer would be able to decipher it.—George Matthew Adams.

In my boyhood I became interested in the subject and began collecting coins, to which I have added as the years have passed.—Frank G. Beardsley.

I am another poet on your list and, like my friend Edgar A. Guest or Luther Burbank, probably worth the face of the check. There is surely a trifle of the scent left on the check still which my wife put there. Her name was Adeline Moore, and she endorsed a check simply "P. S." and rightly claimed it meant Ad-a-line-more.—Fred Emerson Brooks.

The request I'm very glad to answer, especially for a fellow collector.—W. C. Eaton, Commodore, U. S. Navy.

Here is a check for one cent as requested—it is one sent. But somewhere concealed in the dark and musty confines of some ponderous tome on United States laws, statutes, or something, it says it is unlawful and a misdemeanor against our Treasury to write a check for less than one dollar in hand paid and other valuable considerations, &c., and everything.—R. F. Outcault.

As the writer of the Boy Scout Leadership books, I shall exact of you, sir, a "pound of flesh" for this check—"Do a Good Turn Daily" to some boy by giving him—friendship!—H. W. Hurt.

It is certainly a privilege to have the name of the "Live Doll Lady" appear in your collection.—Josephine Scribner Gates.

An unusual request—I hesitated.—Emerson Hough.

I trust that my now modest name may have good fame attached to it some day so that it may fit in with some of those famous names you have.—Katharine N. Birdsall.

It is a prophet—for the Bible says "a prophet is one sent."—William Sartain.

You may be interested in knowing that I made the Indian head which is used by the Gramatan Bank (Bronxville, N. Y.) for its checks.—Chas. R. Knight.

The vignette on the bank check is a picture of Rome's beautiful old water tower, one of the most picturesque architectural relics in our State (Georgia).—E(liza) F(rances) Andrews.

Don't you want to loan your collection under proper bond and insurance for our exhibit of school high spots during Columbia University's summer session?—William H. Allen, Director Institute for Public Service, N. Y.

My Dear Mr. Moore: I'd indeed be a boor
To fail to acknowledge your letter;
Your modest request I consent to with zest,
And own I will still be your debtor.

For years and years I've spent money and tears
In quest of the fame that you offer;
When now at fell swoop, all my pains you recoup,
While I'm "touched" very light in the coffer.

Herew.th find my check, I send it, by heck!
As tho' there were millions behind it;
But be careful, my friend—bards' accounts sometimes end,
And p'raps "overdrawn" you may find it.

Don't act over rash; if it brings you the cash
It is I, and not you, that should worry;
I will try it myself if it surely means pelf,
And be

Gratefully yours,

George G. Currie,

(Poet Laureate of Florida).

Zane Grey, author. The following quotation is from "The Heritage of the Desert":

"By the way," he went on, as they mounted the store steps, "here's the kind of money we use in this country." He handed Hare a slip of blue paper, a written check for a sum of money, signed, but without register of bank or name of firm. "We don't use real money," he added. "There's very little coin or currency in Southern Utah. Most of the Gentiles lately come in have money, and some of us Mormons have a bag or two of gold, but scarcely any of it gets into circulation. We use these checks, which go from man to man sometimes for six months. The round-up of a check means sheep, cattle, horses, grain, merchandise or labor. Every man gets his real money's value without paying out an actual cent."

These autographs came from noted people representing many professions and walks in life. To appreciate such a collection one must see it. While the getting together of many of these checks has been the result of untiring effort, others may be said to have been added more easily—this last condition largely prevailing, mayhap, because of our wide acquaintance. (Be it also understood that we have in our collection many autographs of celebrities of the past for which fancy prices have been paid.) Of more than passing interest to collectors is the following list of autographed one-cent checks:

Robert I. Aitken, sculptor, designer of $50 gold coin commemorating the Panama-Pacific Exposition, also the Missouri Centennial half-dollar.

Carl E. Akeley, inventor, collector of big game, medalist Franklin Institute.

Charles Dexter Allen, author, authority on American bookplates.

Kendall Banning, author, authority on bookplates.

Amy E. Blanchard, author of "Lucky Penny of Thistle Troop."

Edward W. Bok, editor, started collecting autographs early in life. His motto:

Give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.

William G. Bowdoin, author, collector of Japanese prints and other curios, an authority on bookplates.

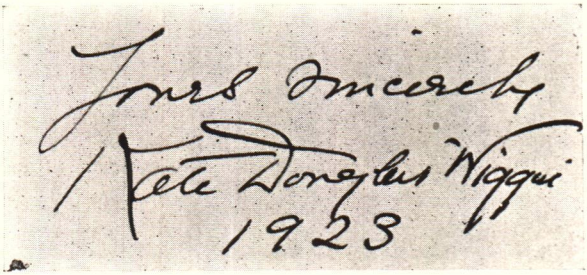
V(ictor) D(avid) Brenner, medalist, designer of the Lincoln one-cent piece, his initials (V.D.B.) appearing on the earlier coinage of the copper pieces.

Chief Two-Guns-Whitecalf, Blackfeet Indian, whose profile is on the buffalo nickel.

Jo Davidson, sculptor, designer of United States War Industries badge.

Charles W. Eliot, educator, urges that a man may find his pleasures in his work.

Roy G. Fitzgerald, flying Congressman, collector rare pipes, coins, stamps, etc.



Autograph of Kate Douglas Wiggin (lately deceased).

John Flanagan, sculptor, designer of medal commemorating visit of the Prince of Wales, also the Verdun medal, presented by the President in the name of Congress and the people of the United States to the city of Verdun for its heroic defense in the World War.

Laura Gardin Fraser, sculptor, designer of Army and Navy chaplain's medal, Better Babies medal, the Alabama commemorative half-dollar.

J. S. Frelinghuysen, former Senator, collector of stmaps, specializing in British Colonials.

Pauline Frederick, silver sheet star, collector of postage stamps.

William S. Hart, actor, collector old-time and famous pistols.

Eli Harvey, artist, designer of medal for American Numismatic Society to commemorate United States entrance into World War.

Louis A. Holman, illustrator, authority on prints.

Gaillard Hunt, author of "The Seal of the United States."

Wallace Irwin, author of "At the Sign of the Dollar."

George Wharton James, explorer, authority on Indian basketry.

Frank Wing, newspaper artist, author of "Old Forty Dollars."

N. Hudson Moore, author of "Old China Book," "Old Furniture Book," "The Collector's Manual," "The Lace Book," "The Pewter Book," "Old Clock Book."

Warren K. Moorehead, archaeologist, authority on the Indian and the Mound Builder.

James Ball Naylor, physician, author of "Current Coins."

Waldo Newcomer, capitalist, collector of rare gold.

Wallace Nutting, clergyman, authority on early American homes and their furnishings.

Carey Orr, cartoonist, awarded United States Government gold medal for prize-winning cartoon of Fourth Liberty Loan.

Henry B. Rankin, owner of album containing the following entry: "To-day, Feb. 23, 1858, the owner honored me with the privilege of writing the first name in this book. A. Lincoln."

Ruth Sawyer, author of "The Silver Sixpence."

Harry Worcester Smith, sportsman, inventor, owner of Lordvale sporting library of more than 2000 volumes; has the most complete collection of Frank Forester's sporting books that is known.

John C. VanDyke, author, authority on books and pictures.

Adolph A. Weinman, sculptor, designer of new United States dime and half-dollar, Victory Button for United States.

Frank White, United States Treasurer, champion pen-pusher of America.

Dwight Williams, artist, authority on rare old pictures and the old masters.

Jeremiah Zimmerman, archaeologist, lecturer, authority on ancient coins; has specially selected library of 9000 volumes.

Just for a little jollity we recite the following wit and humor selections:

"Pay by check," said the banker's ad.
And so the housewife did—
A dollar and ten for a pipe for Dad,
A dime for a balloon for the kid—
One-seventy-five for some cans of peas,
A quarter for milk and bread—
Eleven cents for a hunk of cheese,
And seventy-three for thread—
Eighty cents, and a dollar and ten,
And two-thirty-two, and two bits—
Do you wonder the bookkeeper's "o.f again?"
And the doctor says "it's fits."

O. Henry, as the following bit of trenchant wit suggests, would have one understand that a gymnastic hand-write is sometimes quite necessary to the success of the poet:

Poetic fame can be won this way:
If you happen to have not a thing to say,
* * * * * * * * *
And can't write a hand anybody can read
You are in a first-rate way to succeed.
For who in the world can mix things worse
Than a popular writer of dialect verse?

Boss—Jim, what does this mean? I found a tag in your room this morning with these words: "Convict No. 11343."

Jim—Well, suh, dat's just my pen name.

"I beg your pardon, sir, but what is your name?" the teller politely asked the man presenting a check.

"Name," echoed the indignant customer, "don't you see my signature on the check?"

"I do," answered the teller. "That's what aroused my curiosity."

Kipling's autograph seems to have appeared with the following, but it was many years ago, when he visited the city involved:

There was a small boy in Quebec,
Burried in the snow to his neck.
I said, "Are you friz?"
He answered, "I is;
But we don't call this cold in Quebec."

Not wishing to impose further on your kind patience, we shall retire after just this one more:

"What is your occupation?" asked the judge sternly.

"I haven't any," replied the man. "I just circulate around, so to speak."

"Please note," said the judge, turning to the clerk, "That this gentleman is retired from circulation for thirty days."

Let's Not Forget Things Near Home.

By CHARLES B. TURRILL.

(A paper read at the Montreal Convention of the American Numismatic Association, August 25 to 30, 1923.)

When asked to prepare a paper for this convention I felt varied sensations, that of the honor bestowed, of course, being foremost. That of my unworthiness closely followed. Between these were the alternating "flushes" of pleasure and trepidation.

It is to me a matter of deep regret that distance and a multitude of duties prevent my presence at this gathering of "good fellows"—good fellows not in the sense of roysterers, but rather in the import in which hard angles of personality have been worn away by the attrition of kindred thoughts, ambitions and successes. Many of you, to me, are but as names of persons who have accomplished much; who strive to do more. It would have been a great personal pleasure to have come in close touch with you at the convention, to have been encouraged by the glance of your eyes, to have been urged to better things by the magnetism of your voices. All that is my loss.

I perforce must reduce to written words the greeting I gladly would have given in person. Groping along the way I must write what is in my heart and trust to your courteous generosity to receive my greeting and message in the kindly spirit of fellowship.

It may be as well that I should introduce myself. Were I speaking in person the task would fall to your President. Perhaps I am better acquainted with myself. I am a native of the State of California and was born in 1854 within the area where the "Argonauts" of but a few years before had sought eagerly those glittering particles that had lured thousands from all parts of the world to the new Eldorado. My youth was passed where a dime was considered the smallest coin that was respectable. It was the land of the "bit." That measure of value was of varying worth. Officially it was twelve and a half cents. Practically it was either ten or fifteen, and everybody was satisfied. When a boy of 10, I visited the State of New York, I was met with, to me, the novelty of "cents" and "war tokens." Being by instinct a collector, I greedily gathered these strange pieces of money. That collection I later left in the "safe deposit" of a coral reef in the Caribbean Sea when shipwrecked while returning to California. After my homecoming I became a resident of San Francisco, which has since continued to be my home.

As a youth I was an omnivorous reader, and have always been deeply interested in many lines of human endeavor, of world progress. It has been a pleasure to seek to know the reason for things and to learn the correlation and interdependence of ideas and events. While even yet a general collector, for many years I have been chiefly occupied in gathering objects and data connected with my native State and the closely allied Pacific Coast. But the aroma of wider pastures of interest has endured since youth and anon some almost forgotten fact or thought from distant storied past has made easier the solving a knotty local historical problem.

That should be enough for "an introduction." If not, I can only extend an invitation to hold a convention in my "town," when we may meet face to face. Think it over.

Now for the "paper."

While I in no way would disparage the collection and earnest study of numismatic specimens of all ages, of all lands, and while I feel great interest in all such, I cannot but think that, as we are chasing rainbows, seeking the coveted pot of gold at the end of each, we are ofttimes stumbling over, or in our eager pursuit passing by, much of great interest and possible extreme value.

Perchance I can best suggest my meaning by a summary of things that have passed current for "money" in financial transactions in California. We shall see that sometimes intrinsic worth has been a factor, but that at all times confidence has been the true scale of value.

Of the era of the aborigines we lack full knowledge. Shell "wampum" was used by many tribes. In many instances the material was obtained from great distances. We have a right to assume some standard of size and execution and certain persons authorized to grind the shells to the

accepted shape and size. Otherwise there would be less uniformity in specimens and there might have been a possible lack of value through common, universal "mintage." With the Indians scarcity gave a power to their currency. Fixed values were established. An instance illustrates the matter. A tribe in the northern part of this State used three kinds of "money"—large pieces of obsidian (volcanic glass), dentalium shells and the scalps of "red-headed" woodpeckers. The first two are not found locally; the birds were scarce and hard to kill with bow and arrow, as they only frequented tall trees.

The obsidian money was in pieces about four inches long by half that width and about an inch thick. The shell money differed from other shell money. The dentalium is a strange little shell shaped like the tusk of an elephant. The animal lives in the sand of the waters of Puget Sound and northward. Let me quote from a work, "West Coast Shells," by Josiah Keep. "They gather the shells with a rude instrument shaped like a comb with few teeth, fixed to the end of a spear. While the squaw slowly rowed the boat along, the brave Indian plunged his comb-like spear into the sand. If he made a successful thrust there would be one or more of these creatures caught upon the teeth of the comb. After the expedition they were prepared for stringing. This was the primitive way of 'making money' on the Pacific Coast. The shells vary from less than an inch to a considerable greater length." It must be noted, however, that Mr. Keep does not mention the fact that only the longer specimens were used as "money," while all shorter than about two inches were valueless except for purposes of ornament. The string in my collection consists of thirteen shells strung lengthwise on a neatly twisted cord made from native grass. All the shells have around their larger end (about a quarter inch in diameter) a band of snake-skin, while one is adorned with the shining red and green skin of a small snake which had been allowed to dry on the shell. All the others are wound with narrow spiral bands of the same covering. There is sufficient extra cord to allow space for folding the entire "string" into a beautifully ornamented "purse" made of a section of elk-horn 4½ inches long, hollowed, except at the ends and having a narrow slit in one side.

The "woodpecker" money consists of the scalp and some of the neck skin carefully tanned and showing the brilliant feathers surrounded by a band of less gaudy ones. As has been mentioned, these birds were scarce in that region. It is of interest to note that at one period there was considerable monetary disturbance and a possible local depreciation in currency when a stranger white man of speculative instincts quietly imported and introduced into circulation a large quantity of similar scalps obtained from a section where the birds were more common and a scattering shotgun was a more certain weapon of acquisition. The Indians and collectors are secure in the authenticity of value by means of the "mint mark," which, in this instance, is the Indian method of tanning.

This rather long account of some aboriginal "money" may be pardoned, perhaps, if it suggests the perishable nature of certain media of business transactions. It may awaken the thought that, had specimens not been lost during centuries, or overlooked while they may have existed, we might gather much interesting information regarding the currency of ancient peoples before the introduction of the more enduring metallic specimens. May it not be that the ancient coins, as we recognize them, are only the less perishable media of far larger range and variety.

Mankind is much alike in all ages and countries. It is also a human trait that scarcely more than the remarkable, the unusual, is recorded. The little, common things which are most important to daily needs are so well known by one age that they are not listed and are forgotten by its successors. The Indian has abandoned his money for that of another race. Few specimens and not too much data remain. During the last few years we have watched a marvelous expansion in the numismatic material of many lands, a considerable part of which is of perishable nature. The numismatist of 2000 years hence may form a very low estimate of the advancement of this age if he bases his judgment on the small proportion of our coinages which may endure that long. As we are too provident to bury their money with our dead, the future archaeologist may form a poor opinion of the advancement of the peoples of the early part of the twentieth century. We are proud of our achievements and may leave but perishable records of them. Possibly the wars, conquests, advancements of centuries

long antedating ours may have been confronted by similar financial trials, while the bulk of their coinage may have been as ephemeral as ours or of the Indian of yesterday.

To return to California and my chief topic.

The sixpence which Francis Drake nailed to a post when he took possession of Spanish territory in the name of Queen "Bess" and called it New Albion would be priceless if it were found. That episode makes that coin a California item.

By discovery and settlement California was a part of Spanish America and, as such, that country's coinage of the period has local interest. Then came the revolution of Mexico, with this State as a territory using the mintages of Mexico. The results of the war with Mexico brought to this States the coinage of the United States.

The discovery of gold in 1848 and subsequent working of the placer mines during the few next ensuing years produced the condition of a large amount of uncoined gold dust and an inadequate supply of minted money for the uses of trade. For large transactions gold dust was weighed and passed at fixed valuation. Business houses and hotels had gold scales on their counters. Frequently in small transactions a "pinch" was taken in payment. This was an uncertain measure, but with large reserve supplies in the mines at hand and a general disposition toward fairness in dealings, conditions were satisfactorily met.

Gold seekers came from all countries and brought with them the coins whence they came. These passed current by size. Those the size of a United States quarter dollar passed as such, or as "two bits" in local parlance. Those the size of half a dollar were current as such or "four bits." Any dollar size piece was good for that amount. During those years everybody was a collector of foreign coins and not too particular as to condition.

The needs of business led to the establishment of local private coinages. These specimens were all of gold and have been very fully treated by Edgar H. Adams. There is always the delightful possibility of added knowledge to be found by the delver. No subject is ever exhausted. These, together with the Mormon coins, and remittances from the Eastern mints of the United States, were all California coins until the opening of the branch mint in San Francisco.

Then a new numismatic day dawned. The privately coined gold went there for recoinage. The Mormon coins were retired, foreign silver began to be quoted at its exchange valuation. An "S" mint mark was born, a new king reigned.

All went as merrily as a marriage bell for a few years. Then came the Civil War and paper money. This was not popular in California, accustomed to gold. Many Californians recalled earlier times in the East when bank bills became valueless overnight. They had come to California to mine gold. They had become familiar with it. It seemed like money. The national currency, owing to the chances of war, was of fluctuating value. The Californians, disregarding State and Federal regulations, wrote on their contract and printed on their billheads "Payable in United States Gold Coin" and lived up to their contracts.

In later years trade relations with China brought into being the "Trade Dollar" to supplant the Mexican Peso passing through San Francisco to China in vast quantities, and also to help the silver miners of Nevada.

The large production of silver led to its depreciation, and the words "Silver taken at current rates of discount" appeared on billheads.

For years money changers flourished, while merchants conducting broad activities maintained separate accounts in local banks, keeping "Gold," "Silver" and "Currency" accounts and checking against either as needed in their business, thus avoiding computations with fluctuating values.

The collector of "busted bank" bills has a barren field in California. No banks issued bills, and had any attempted the innovation it would have closed its doors permanently before the engraver had completed the plates.

But there is a substitute for this "line," and here we come to things of extreme rarity. Some mining and other companies having considerable payrolls, partly as a matter of convenience, issued scrip. Wages were paid in this and the recipients traded it in at company stores, where lowest prices did not always prevail. It obviated the transportation of large amounts of coin, served a useful purpose and was not depreciated in value. Workmen frequently drew only a part of their wages on pay days, and the scrip was

all that was required as spending money. When they left their employment they were paid in full all back wages, either in coin or drafts, as they might prefer.

The year 1907 brought to San Francisco and some other California cities a strange new "money" in the shape of Clearing House certificates. These were novelties to a people accustomed to coin. Their acceptance and universal use at full face value and their ultimate redemption at par is a chapter in local history. Several monographs have been published regarding them. The full story has not been recorded. The specialist may find much to interest and a few, very few, "freaks" adds to their interest.

The World War and retirement of gold brought paper money into California to be used at its face value. It brought to the State a few local items. United States "currency" is our money now and old-timers seem to be getting accustomed to it though they like the "feel" of "real money" and are glad when their request in cashing a check brings to their hands the gold they like to rattle in their pockets.

California is rich in "trade tokens" and offers an enticing field for the specialist in such. The specimens are rare, had a recognized purchasing value, were given in change, and were redeemed in merchandise or service. While they cannot boast of charm in the engraver's art, the story they tell compensates for their plainness.

California has taken her place in the field of commemorative coins in the Panama-Pacific series, so ably handled and constantly increasing in values, and also in the recent "Monroe" piece, all of local mintage.

Neither is the State without most interesting specimens of medallic art. Some are the die work of noted engravers. They mark not only State but national events. They link episodes of a vanished Past to the turmoil of the speeding Present.

Thus have I sought to record an idea of the scope for collecting, for investigation in a single State of the American Union. Various items appeal to different collectors and students.

But, kindly understand, I am not holding up California in the spotlight of this convention as the only field for profitable investigation. I am instancing a region with which I am better acquainted that I may thus rouse your own interest in treasures near your respective homes. There is a vast field in Canada, in every State of the American Union, in Mexico, all over the continent. We are all young nations, new communities, meeting monetary problems in varied ways. We are living very rapidly and sometimes forgetting at the same pace. Let us pause long enough to record today the happenings of the Present and our near-by Past. We need not neglect the more popular coins and medals of contemporary nations nor the objects of antiquity. Let us not be wholly unmindful of those who are to follow us and to take, perhaps, more thought of the happenings of our time than we do. Our Present will become for them a Past, eloquent in interest through its remoteness. It will be to them Antiquity. We of this Present, studying our Past in the lost ages of the Greeks and Romans, for instance, cannot but regret the "shreds and patches" of knowledge which they have transmitted to us. While we in collecting are having the pleasures of "the chase" and the interest of investigation, let us add to our satisfaction by leaving fuller records of our times than our Past has supplied us. In doing this for our generation let us not forget the things near home. Perhaps the sought-for pot of gold may be very near. As we delve into its treasures let us leave behind us,

Footprints on the sands of Time,
Footprints that perhaps another,
A weary numismatic brother,
Seeing, may take heart again.

ERROR IN PRINTING $1 BILLS.

A dispatch from Washington says that officials of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing have discovered an error in the numbering of several hundred thousand $1 bills, but announcement was made at the Treasury that none of the bills had been released from the Government engraving plant. The error, it was said, confused serial numbers of two issues, but was discovered in the final checking up.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

For One Issue, Cash with copy. Yearly, payable quarterly in advance. To insure prompt insertion of advertisement copy must be in by the 20th of the month. THE NUMISMATIST will not guarantee the appearance of the "ad" in current issue if copy is received later than this date.

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page	$.75	$2.00	$3.75	$7.50
⅛ Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
¼ Page	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
½ Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

THE FORTHCOMING LINCOLN ISSUE.

As announced in our October issue, the February, 1924, number of THE NUMISMATIST will be a Lincoln number. The size of the issue has not yet been determined, but it will be about three times that of the average number.

The main feature will be the list of Lincoln medals, tokens, coins, etc., compiled by Mr. Robt. P. King, of Erie, Pa. It contains accurate descriptions of nearly 900 pieces, each of which is a die variety. The varieties of metals are not included in this number, although each description will give the various metals in which each has been struck. Between 70 and 80 of these medals will be illustrated, many of them being of unusual character.

A descriptive list of bank notes and paper money containing Lincoln's portrait is being prepared by Mr. D. C. Wismer, of Hatfield, Pa., with the assistance of a number of paper money collectors. Several of these notes will be illustrated.

Mr. George H. Blake, of Jersey City, N. J., will prepare a list of United States paper money with the portrait of Lincoln for this issue.

The issue will also contain some contributed articles on Lincolniana not strictly numismatic, but which will be of interest to all collectors.

The frontispiece will be a reproduction of an extremely rare silk ribbon badge of Lincoln, engraved from an original photograph by Brady.

This is the most complete list of Lincoln issues that has every been compiled, and it is needless to say it will be the standard work on the subject for years to come. Published separately it would sell at not less than $3. It will go as a regular issue of THE NUMISMATIST to all subscribers.

OUR INCREASED DUES AND SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

Beginning with our issue for next month, the subscription price of THE NUMISMATIST will be increased to $2 a year. This advance was decided on at the recent Montreal Convention of the American Numismatic Association, and since that time we have not received a single objection or protest to the increase. The presumption is that all our readers recognize the real value of the magazine and that the increase is fair and just.

The matter of an increase in both A. N. A. dues and subscription price has been discussed by the officers of the Association for two or three years. It was felt by some that a few might object to the additional cost of $1 a year for A. N. A. members and that these would allow their memberships to lapse. Our belief is that nothing of the kind will happen. A very considerable increase might have produced such a result. The slight increase will mean a better magazine and a broadened field for numismatic work by the A. N. A.

KEEP YOUR FILE OF THE NUMISMATIST COMPLETE.

Scarcely a week passes that we do not receive one or more requests for the purchase of a back number or two to complete a volume for the purpose of binding. Frequently these are for back numbers several years old. There has been a heavy drain on back numbers for the past few years, and often we are not able to supply them. There is one sure remedy for this. RENEW PROMPTLY. Do not allow your subscription to lapse. Take care of the magazine when it is received, and your file will remain unbroken.

CANADA'S LARGE VS. SMALL COINS.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I notice on page 490, October issue of THE NUMISMATIST, the following:

> "Statements that the new nickel is unpopular in Canada seemed to be borne out. In change one received the silver five cents almost invariably. They still cling tenaciously to the large bronze cent also. More of these appeared to be in circulation than the more convenient small cent."

While at the convention I did not especially note which coins were most in circulation, but today curiosity led me to turn out my pocket and see what one-cent and five-cent pieces I had. I found three large Canadian cents and four small ones. Of the five-cent pieces, one was silver and five were the unwieldy nickel abortions.

I freely admit the small cents are more convenient than the large ones. Why should not the same principle—convenience of size—apply to the five-cent pieces?

I cannot understand why "United States" prefer the monstrous nickel to the far more convenient silver coin unless they prefer size to convenience.

One look at your so-called "Peace" dollar proves they do. The gaping-mouthed head of Liberty and the parrot-beaked bird of prey trampling on the emblem of Peace combine to make a thoroughly un-American coin, vastly inferior to your eighteenth century dollars.

Canadians object to the large nickel because in obverse type, size and color of metal it is too similar to their quarter dollars and can be easily mistaken for such.

Fraternally,

S. S. HEAL,
A. N. A. No. 243.

22 Larch St., Toronto, Ont., Oct. 10th, 1923.

A CONTEMPLATED HISTORY OF "YE OLDE MINT."

Many of the details of the operation of the first United States Mint are shrouded in more or less mystery. This is due, probably, to the fact that it was a small concern compared with the present mint, and that business methods considered necessary today even in small establishments were not in use in the mint in its early years.

In an advertisement in this issue of THE NUMISMATIST, Frank H. Stewart, an A. N. A. member, announces that he has in preparation a history of "Ye Olde Mint, Its People and Operations," which will be published if sufficient advance subscriptions are received.

Mr. Stewart is president of the Frank H. Stewart Electric Co., which occupies a modern building on the site of the first United States Mint, on North Seventh street, Philadelphia. For several years the business of this company was conducted in the original mint buildings. At the time the old buildings were torn down and the new one erected Mr. Stewart published a pamphlet giving some interesting discoveries made in the razing of the buildings, with much other valuable and interesting information.

Mr. Stewart is an entertaining writer. He is historian of the New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania, and among his works is a history of Old Gloucester County (N. J.), where he lives. The old mint and its operations have been a subject of much study by him, and he has doubtless been able to bring to light many facts that will be of particular interest to collectors of United States coins.

A NEW WORK ON FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The new work on United States Fractional Currency, by Dr. D. W. Valentnie, of Englewood, N. J., is announced to be issued about December 15. Mr. F. C. C. Boyd, of New York City, is the publisher, who says the advance orders for the de luxe edition, as well as the regular edition, have been very gratifying. The author is well known as a persistent collector and student of fractional currency, and his knowledge of the series makes him an authority on the subject. The new work should be popular with collectors of these interesting issues of the United States.

A PERFECT COIN CASE.

The possession of a perfect coin case is the pride and ambition of every true coin collector; to the numismatist it is invaluable; to the coin accumulator it is of no value whatsoever; an old sock or a cigar box does just as well.

The true coin collector loves to see his coins laid out in orderly fashion, row after row, date after date. This is not possible with many cabinets now on the market. Some are very wasteful of space; in others the trays are too small to permit expanding the collection; others are made of unstable material and improper color of velvet lining; nearly all are flat-bottom, which permits the coins to become dislocated on jarring the tray.

Last year I drew plans for what I wanted in a case and submitted them to a cabinetmaker. The estimated cost was prohibitive and he was not keen for the job. Being an engineer, I decided to undertake it. I bought a motor-driven saw, also a motor-driven jointer and other tools. Then followed quartered oak, panels, hardware, etc. Well, my troubles were legion and mistakes many, and after a long, tedious job a coin case was evolved that I believe is nearly perfect—every coin in its place, and stays there unless you drop the tray.

The approximate dimensions of the case are 6 feet high to the crown moulding, 8 inches from the floor to bottom tray, 45 inches wide and 22 inches deep; mounted on ball-bearing castors, double doors, trays 19x19 inches, lined with emerald green velvet (this after experimenting a long time with different colors), ½ inch deep inside, ⅞ inch over all, 120 trays in two columns of 60 each; capacity, 25,000 to 40,000 coins, depending on size; weight, 500 pounds net. The material cost about $200, the velvet lining being the largest item. I built the case in my spare time and many

special tools had to be developed for cutting the depressions in the false bottoms of the trays. I had great trouble with the bottoms warping and glueing velvet, but finally overcame them all.

As the case stands now, it has paid for all machinery and material, exclusive of my time, at $300 less than the cabinet-maker's estimate. A case of this description is fairly airtight, and can be made more so by covering the coins with a soft felt or velvet material. The trays are deep enough to accommodate this.

If any collectors wish to undertake to make a case of this description I will gladly publish a complete description, with drawings, in THE NUMISMATIST in the near fuutre.

W. F. MILLER.

West Point, Va., Nov. 13, 1923.

SOCIETE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE CENTENARY MEDAL.

The Societe Generale Belgique and the most prominent bank in Belgium have issued a commemorative medal for its centenary, 1822-1922, designed by the eminent medal engraver, G. Devreese.

The obverse represents the Society offering its treasure for the use of the Belgians, with the inscription, "Societe Generale de Belgique 1822-1922," and at lower edge "Lepreuve D'Auteur," and to the right, "G. Devreese." (Illustration is reduced. The medal is three inches in diameter.)



The reverse symbolizes the bank's activity by Mercury, the god of finance, seated on the trunk of a tree, an allusion to the forestry exploitations, and in the left background Industry, which the Society Generale has helped foster, represented by factory buildings. To the right the ocean stretches away to the horizon, the "Congo Star" rising in the distant heavens, thus completing this allegorical representation of the bank's activities by marking its far-flung colonial and maritime connections, with the inscription, "Et Suscitat Artes Ignotas Sollers." In exergue, "G. Devreese."

This is an admirable and comprehensive treatment of the interests involved and the simplicity of the style approaches the sublimity of nobleness.

J. deL.

A COIN OF THE REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY.

Mr. George F. Brown, Chicago, Ill., sends us a rubbing of a coin of the Republic of Hungary, with the following information:

"The coin is a 10-kroner piece in bronze for the Bolshevik Republic of Hungary, struck in 1919. The issue was stopped at its start by the collapse of the communistic government and the flight of Bela Kun, consequently it never circulated. Four exist, with a pattern in silver."

The coin is slightly larger than our half dollar. The obverse has a nude male figure running, with inscription, and the reverse has the axe and fasces separating the denomination, with inscription surrounding.

HOW ONE MEMBER KEEPS A RECORD OF HIS COINS.

It has been suggested to me that I give a line on the way I am keeping a record of my collection, for the benefit of other beginners like myself. I have a large journal book arranged in columns the following way for United States coins. The first column is one inch wide for the date; the second column is one inch wide for the condition; the third three-quarters of an inch wide for the price paid; the fourth six inches wide for the description, and the fifth is two inches wide for the amount coined. The amount coined has been compiled from Green's Reference and Check Book. The coins I have I write in blue ink, and for the ones I do not have I leave a space, so that when I get them I have space for them. The years in which none were coined are written in red ink.

The book for foreign coins has a heading with the country, or State of a country with the country written after it. The columns are as follows: The first is one inch wide for the date; the second one inch for the condition; the third three-quarters of an inch for the price paid; the fourth one inch for the metal of the coin; the fifth two inches for the type of coin; the sixth four inches for the description; the seventh the ruler or Government. I find this is the best way I know of. I am still an envelope collector, but later on, when I have more of the worldly goods, I will have cabinets.

A. W. MOTZ.

1425 Montier St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

WESTPHALIAN COINS OF LARGE DENOMINATIONS.

If anyone had predicted 10 years ago that in 1923 there would be issued in Germany coins in base metal, or in any metal, of the denomination of a quarter million mark he would have been regarded as a fit subject for an insane asylum. Yet this has come to pass, and it has caused hardly a ripple on the German financial sea. Paper money of huge denominations has been in use there for some time, but coins of equally large denominations are just making their appearance.



We illustrate here one of these coins of a quarter of a million mark, struck in aluminum, of the province of Westphalia. The design is similar to other coins of that state of much smaller denominations issued within the last year or two, which have been illustrated in this magazine.

We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. George F. Brown, fo Chicago, who writes that he has just received from Westphalia a coin that makes the above piece seem like "small change." His new coin is for 2,000,000 mark.

It would be interesting to know the size of a gold coin of 2,000,000 mark on a basis of the pre-war value of the mark. If some of our readers who are good at "figuring" can determine this, we will be glad to publish the result of the efforts.

EUROPEANS SAID TO COUNTERFEIT U. S. MONEY.

Tempted by the high rate of exchange for American money, the counterfeiters in Central Europe are concentrating their talents on the dollar, says a press dispatch from Budapest. The Budapest police have discovered a wholesale scheme for the distribution of genuine $2 notes which have been cleverly transformed into $200 notes. The press that produces this transformation is supposed to be in Warsaw. Counterfeits of this sort have been found in 16 different European towns.

NUMISMATIC NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS NO. 19.

The title of No. 19 of Numismatic Notes and Monographs, issued by the American Numismatic Society, New York, is "The Demanhur Hoard," by Edward T. Newell, president of the Society. This is the second monograph by Mr. Newell on the Alexander hoards, the first of which appeared in Monograph No. 3. The Demanhur hoard of tetradrachms is well known to collectors of Greek coins, both in this country and Europe. It was unearthed in Egypt in 1905, and in 1911 and 1912 was partially described by Mr. Newell in the American Journal of Numismatics. The actual number of coins in the hoard has never been ascertained, but conservative estimates place it at nearly 10,000. The present work of Mr. Newell gives a catalog description of varieties by mints, and he also describes them at greater length in the text. Eight plates illustrate a number of varieties of the tetradrachms.

CHANGE IN NORWEGIAN AND DANISH SUBSIDIARY COINS.

From Norway I learn that in the near future a conference will be held by Sweden and Norway concerning the new order for the striking of new subsidiary coinage by Denmark. The object is the withdrawal of the old and the automatic substitution of the new Danish subsidiary coinage by means of which, in connection with the stand taken by Sweden and Norway in refusing to accept the new coinage, it is designed to stop the prohibited smuggling of Danish small coins into those countries, which goes on under the present identity of values existing among subsidiary coinage in Scandinavia at the present time. At the Norwegian Government Mint subsidiary coins with a hole in them are now being struck. The new coins are only exchangeable in Norway, and, accordingly, are of no use to the smugglers. Plans are also made for striking new coins to redeem the one and two kroner currency bank notes. J. deL.

NEW DIRECTOR OF THE MINT APPOINTED.

Robert J. Grant, Superintendent of the Denver Mint, has been appointed by President Coolidge to be Director of the Mint. He will succeed F. E. Scobey, who resigned recently. Mr. Grant's name had not been prominently mentioned among the more than half a dozen candidates for the place. He was recommended by Secretary Mellon and also had the indorsement of Secretary Work. Melville Gillette, of Las Vegas, Nev., and Frank G. Matson, of Salt Lake City, now Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, are said to have been the outstanding candidates. Mr. Grant has been Superintendent of the Denver Mint since 1921.

THE BANTING MEDAL IS STRUCK.

In honor of the opening of the 1923 Canadian National Exhibition by Dr. F. G. Banting, discoverer of insulin, the board of directors of the C. N. E. has struck a number of medals in unique form, which have been given to certain of the top-notch winners in various exhibits at the fair. It is done in three styles, gold, silver and bronze. The medal is in the form of a plaque on a swivel, with a wooden base, and at the top is a maple leaf. On one side is a good likeness of Dr. Banting and on the reverse is reproduced the Dufferin street gate of the fair.

EDISON GETS REPLICA OF EDISON MEDAL.

Thomas A. Edison was recently given a silver replica of the Edison Medal at a luncheon of the Engineers' Club, in New York City. The medal was presented by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. This is the only silver medal ever struck from the dies.

American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are $1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, $2.00 yearly, both payable January 1 in advance. Total $3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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President, MORITZ WORMSER, 95 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
First Vice-President, ALDEN SCOTT BOYER, 210 E. Chestnut St., Chicago, Ill.
Second Vice-President, LUDGER GRAVEL, 26 Jacques Cartier Sq., Montreal, Canada.
General Secretary, HARRY T. WILSON, 535 N. Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer, GEORGE H. BLAKE, 12 Highland Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,
F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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CHAPMAN, HENRY—**Pennsylvania**—333 S. Sixteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
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LANGSTROTH, DR. L. A.—**Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland**—36 Sydney St., St. John, N. B., Canada.
MARCUSON, M.—**Ohio**—1611 E. 82d St. N. E., Cleveland, Ohio.
MEHL, B. MAX—**Texas, Arizona**—P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Texas.
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WOOD, JOHN A.—**Ontario**—110 Belmont Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
YODER, ALBERT H.—**North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana**—137 Reeves Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.
ZUG, JOHN—**Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia**—Bowie Md.

American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted December 1st, 1923.

No. 2592. Harry W. Hughes, 707 Dallas Ave., Houston, Texas.
2593. Louis F. De Cou, 843 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.
2594. Geo. C. Dixon, 120 East First St., Dixon, Ill.
2595. Dr. C. C. Tucker, Greencastle, Ind.
2596. Ambrose G. Beltz, 1713 West Oxford St., Philadelphia, Pa.
2597. C. D. Millar, Care Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Norwood, Ohio.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to November 15th, 1923. If no objections are received prior to January 1st, 1924, the same will become members on that date and their names will be published in the January issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Miss Leona Touschner (General),	Chas. H. Fisher
4736 East 93rd Street, Garfield Heights, Ohio	M. Marcuson
Adolph Klein (U. S. Coins),	Howland Wood
6830 Ridge Blvd., Bayridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.	H. T. Wilson
C. Henochsberg (Currency),	B. Max Mehl
Am. Savings Bank & Trust Co., Memphis, Tenn.	H. T. Wilson
Ebenezer S. Thresher (American Coins),	W. H. Wilkinson
311 Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.	H. T. Wilson
Ray G. Harrison (U. S. Cents and Half Cents),	Farran Zerbe
726 Walnut Street, Dover, Ohio	H. T. Wilson
Craig Dare (General),	Julius Guttag
440 55th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	H. T. Wilson
Albert C. Smith (General),	Farran Zerbe
108 Porter Ave., Warren, Ohio	Judson Brenner
W. T. Smith (U. S. Gold),	Farran Zerbe
30 West Franklin St., Warren, Ohio	Judson Brenner
H. A. Doty (General),	George C. Arnold
48 Dixwell Street, New Haven, Conn.	H. T. Wilson
L. G. Pancoast (General),	Farran Zerbe
414 East Front Street, New Philadelphia, Ohio	H. T. Wilson
John A. Grant (American and General),	H. T. Wilson
916 North Trumbull Ave., Chicago, Ill.	W. F. Dunham
L. W. Hoffecker (General),	Julius Guttag
1514 Montana Street, El Paso, Texas.	R. Robertson
E. S. Browning (U. S. Coins),	Rud. Kohler
2527 B Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	H. T. Wilson

Changes of Address.

Louis Kronman, from 5137 Clinton Street, Los Angeles, Cal., to 224 West First Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

M. P. Carey, from 4537 St. Charles Place, Los Angeles, Cal., to 1216 South Muller Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

Andrew Hanes, Jr., from 251 Pine Street, Jersey City, N. J., to 35 Krakow Street, Garfield, N. J.

H. T. WILSON, General Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB BANQUETS PRESIDENT WORMSER.

The Springfield (Mass.) Coin Club tendered a banquet to Moritz Wormser, President of the A. N. A., upon his visit to a special meeting of the Club, by invitation, on November 16. A report of the meeting will be found in the section devoted to meetings of societies in this issue.

One of the features of the banquet was a neat little folder issued by the

Club, containing a list of members and other data and photographed autograph signatures of the roll of charter members. These were John M. Oliver, Edgar D. Curtis, John W. Sullivan, W. A. Krager, Charles A. Frazer, T. J. Champagne, Wilson C. Emery, N. P. Bugbee, Wm. C. Stone, Samuel Thyberg, Willard S. Fuller, Carl E. W. Welcome, Erwin G. Ward, John W. Prevost and Herbert R. Wolcott. The Club was organized November 29, 1912.

ACCESSIONS TO THE A. N. A. LIBRARY.

Librarian Putnam reports the following accessions to the A. N. A. Library, received through President Wormser, both of which have been donated by the Museum of History of Art, Vienna, Austria:

"Coins and Money," by A. Loehr.

"The Medals of Austria," by A. O. Loehr and F. Dworschak.

In addition, President Wormser has sent to the Library two copies of "The Antiquarian" (not devoted to numismatics), which have been placed on file.

OUR REGRETS TO MR. CARLETON.

We regret that in the list of those attending the Montreal Convention of the A. N. A. the name of Edmond Carleton, of Hamilton, Ontario, was not included. Mr. Carleton, with Mrs. Carleton, was present, but, unfortunately, did not sign the registration book of the General Secretary, from which the published list of those in attendance was taken. Due to a misunderstanding, Mr. Carleton thought that registering at the Windsor Hotel as a guest was all that was necessary. He has been a member of the A. N. A. for several years and is a keen collector of die varieties of Canadian tokens.

Coin Week—February 9 to 16, 1924.

TO ALL A. N. A. MEMBERS.

It seems hardly necessary to point out to all members of our Association that we should be enthusiastically engaged in the promotion of things numismatic throughout all the 365 days in the year, and throughout all sections of our country, as individuals, whether dealer or collector, through our corporate members, through our District Secretaries and through our officers.

It has been very wisely suggested to your President, however, that by particularly concentrating our efforts on some definite week, throughout our various spheres of influence, more concrete and more definite results might be accomplished, particularly by way of publicity. I am, therefore, carrying out suggestions made to me and concurred in by a number of our associate organizations and prominent numismatists in setting aside and calling for a definite week during the coming year as Coin Week, and I, therefore, designate the week from February 9th to February 16th, 1924, to be promoted particularly by all good A. N. A. members and organizations as such Coin Week.

It will be particularly desirable, wherever you are located, to endeavor to arrange for special public exhibitions of coins, and I call upon all our good members to make every possible effort, during this designated week, to particularly promote our science. Several of our leading clubs have already assured me that they will heartily cooperate in this movement and in their localities will arrange for public exhibitions by their members, and possibly also for lectures to be given on our subject at that time. The detailed carrying out of the plan will naturally have to be left to the good judgment of all of our members who will volunteer to evince an interest in this plan, and I earnestly trust that your officers may have the cooperation of every individual and every club toward the desired end. Such institutions as are the fortunate owners of numismatic museums or collections could particularly feature exhibitions on set topics, the details to be left to their discretion.

Coin Week will coincide with the national holiday upon Lincoln's Birthday and also the issue of a special Lincoln number by our magazine, THE NUMISMATIST, so that this will mark a particularly fitting occasion to demonstrate the aid of numismatics in illustrating events and characters of history. Any member or club who may have in mind a particular program or method by which we could contribute to the success and public effect of Coin Week is urged to communicate with your President.

Let us all pull together for the welfare of the Association and for signal achievements for numismatics in the success of Coin Week, February 9th to 16th, 1924.

Numismatically yours,

MORITZ WORMSER,
President American Numismatic Association.

FROM THE CLUB CANADIEN DE MONTREAL.

Mr. Harry T. Wilson, General Secretary,
American Numismatic Association, Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Sir—Yours of the 19th inst., addressed to the President and Directors of this Club, was read at a meeting held today.

The Directors are pleased to hear that the sojourn of your members with us has been agreeable to them and wish me to assure you that you are at all times welcome at this Club, when we will always endeavor to make yourselves feel at home.

Yours truly,

J. ROBITAILLO, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, September 28, 1923.

DEATHS OF A. N. A. MEMBERS AND COLLECTORS REPORTED.

John Edmonds, 107 Wall street, New York City, in August, 1923.

A FEW WORDS FROM ALDEN SCOTT BOYER.

First Vice-President of the American Numismatic Association.

The time has come again when I can, as an officer, say a few words to the members of the American Numismatic Association. Ever since a year or so ago when I turned the office of General Secretary over to Mr. Swanson in New York I have been busily engaged in my chemical and perfume business, but always have had plenty of time for a numismatic visit or a coin offering.

After the New York Convention Mrs. Boyer and I sailed for France. On leaving, Mrs. Boyer was presented with a big basket of fruit and candy by the ladies of the A. N. A. Convention. Naturally I got "in on it," and it was certainly a grand "bon voyage" basket, and it certainly "went fine" when we were out on the "brine."

During the last few years there have been issued in France and Belgium some beautiful historical medals. In fact, they are so beautiful that I am going to make a real collection of them myself.

The other day I went to see Oliver R. Barrett, here in Chicago, and to my surprise he, too, had become interested in these beautiful medals and has gotten together a wonderful collection. He told me that my inducing him some four years ago to join the Society of the Friends of the Medallic Art, of 58 Avenue Coghen, Brussels, Belgium, was the cause of his starting the collection. As you possibly know, a membership in this Society costs only 30 francs (about $1.80) a year, and members get all the beautiful medals issued by the society during the year free, also a membership medal. If you are interested in medallic art and are not a member, I would suggest that you join. Get an express money order and send it direct to the society in Brussels. I suggest that you send two years' dues while you are at it, because it is so cheap, or if you tell them to, they will date your membership back one year and send you last year's medals at once. This is what

I would do. Mr. Barrett told me he had one of the Brussels medal experts "scouting" to get him one of all the modern medal examples known. No one with a love for numismatics can fail to appreciate the wonderful execution on these masterful examples. While all of us may not have the resources to make a complete collection like Mr. Barrett, still any member of the A. N. A. can spare a few dollars a year for some of these historical and beautiful medals. In all my experience I have never seen more beautiful die work.

While speaking of medals I want to publicly express my thanks to our fellow A. N. A. member, Mr. J. deLagerberg, of New York and Shoreham, L. I., for recommending that I join this society some five years ago. At the time of joining I was not in the least interested in medals or medallic art, but since then I have begun to like and to appreciate medals and medallic art, a thing that I believe all numismatists should acquire.

At the August meeting of the Chicago Coin Club we had with us our friend Charley Markus of Davenport, Iowa. Charley was on his way back home from the Montreal Convention and stopped off at Chicago to rest up and to recover from the effects of the royal entertainment that Monsieurs Gravel, Renaud and the other members of the Montreal Society showered upon the A. N. A. members. Well, I got hold of Charley and he promised to stay for the meeting of the Chicago Club, of which he has long been a member, but whose meetings he never has had a chance to attend. We enjoyed having Charley with us. He is such a good "square-from-the-shoulder-speaker," and he had so many facts to tell that all the members were mighty glad to have heard him speak. Charley doesn't have much to do except to collect coins, and, being well endowed with this world's goods and coins, I know that he would consider it a pleasure to represent the A. N. A. at local coin club meetings, so I suggest that local clubs extend an invitation to him, when he happens to be in their vicinity.

While I think of it, Charley recently made a long trip from Iowa down into Ohio to catalogue the United States paper money collection of the late H. O. Mann, of Denver, which is now on the market for sale. I understand the face value of this collection is around $6000. It is a great collection and I envy the ultimate owner of it. It would be lucky for some of us paper-money collectors, who lack certain notes, if it were broken up and sold at auction, but still I hope this never happens. Some one should buy this great collection as it is.

Charley and I have decided to reopen our famous argument "Is or Is Not an Obolus of Lampsacus of Mysia." After I get back from France the argument will be resumed. Now Charley, get busy on your part.

From Rome comes a news item that our fellow A. N. A. member, the King of Italy, is called over there the "Numismatic King," because when he turns from "affairs of State" he spends much of his time with coin collecting. His collection is claimed to be one of rare value, and I hope it will be my good fortune at some future time to see it and be able to tell the A. N. A. members about its rarities. The King does not stop with mere coin collecting. He has just published Volume 9 of a large set of books on Italian coins. The first volume came out in 1910 and deals with the coins of the House of Savoy. Volume II covers Piedmont and Sardinia. Volume III, Liguria and Corsica. Volume IV, the first part of Lombardy. Volume V, the second part of Lombardy, and Volumes VI, VII and VIII the coins of Venice. The completed work will consist of at least fifteen volumes.

Mrs. James Francis Dwyer, of Nice, France, sent me last week a clipping from the London Daily Mail on the brass token mystery, smugglers' relics or gambling counters, a recent find in England. I have sent this to the editor of THE NUMISMATIST, and you can read it in this month's issue.

As you no doubt remember, I told you some time ago about Mr. Dwyer. He will write you a letter and send views from a different town, in different countries, once a week for $10 a year. In this week's letter that I and a good number of other A. N. A. members have just received he sends his subscribers one of the famous 10,000-mark clown bills of Germany, which before the war was worth something like $2,500. Mr. Dwyer is a distinguished magazine writer for American magazines, and often in his letter and stories coins, coin collecting and collectors are mentioned.

To the members of the A. N. A. I send my best wishes, and let all of us each get one new member for 1924. That will make our Association a

real society and our magazine a bigger magazine. Our society's membership is the cheapest thing in coin collecting, and no collector can be a real collector until he wears one of the famous A. N. A. buttons, which our friend, Harry Wilson, our new General Secretary, can supply at 50 cents.

Now, remember, "get a new member for 1924."

ALDEN SCOTT BOYER,
First Vice-President of The American Numismatic Association.
Present address, 28 Rue Feydeau, Paris, France.

A. N. A. 1924 Convention in Cleveland, Ohio.

Cleveland, Ohio, has been selected for the 1924 Convention of the American Numismatic Association by the Board of Governors. The official call for the meeting will be published in due time. Announcement of the decision of the Board is made early in order that members may select Cleveland as the place where they will spend part of their vacation next summer and make arrangements accordingly.

The Montreal Convention expressed its preference for Washington, D. C. For the first time in several years there was no invitation from any city having a local organization of A. N. A. members for our next convention. There was a strong sentiment for Cleveland, with Washington a close second. There is no local society in Washington, but it was announced that efforts were being made to organize one there. The transfer of the mint collection from Philadelphia to Washington was an element in its favor, and the many points of interest for visitors there helped to create a sentiment in favor of the Capital City. Cleveland was perhaps the real favorite, but in the absence of an invitation from the local society there (which Messrs. Marcuson and Fisher did not feel justified in extending without consulting other members) the convention refrained from expressing a preference for Cleveland.

On October 13 Secretary Fisher, of the local Cleveland society, wrote to Chairman Yawger, of the Board of Governors, as follows:

"At a meeting of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club held on October 12 the following resolution was adopted: 'That we, the Western Reserve Numismatic Club, invite the American Numismatic Association to hold its 1924 convention in the city of Cleveland. Motion adopted.'

"It gives me a great deal of pleasure to write you of the action taken by the club. Needless to tell you, as soon as I came home from the Montreal Convention I started to work with this in mind and finally was able to put it across with every member. We don't intend to compete with Montreal in entertainment, still, we of the Forest City will show the members something IF the convention decides to come to Cleveland."

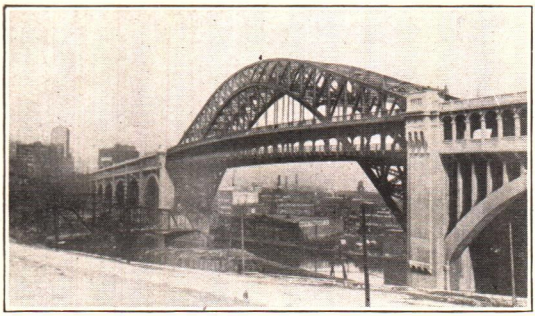
In announcing the decision Chairman Yawger writes as follows:

"I am pleased to make the announcement to the members of the American Numismatic Association that a cordial invitation has been extended to us by the Western Reserve Numismatic Club of Cleveland, Ohio, to hold our 1924 convention in the city of Cleveland, and by a unanimous vote of the Board of Governors it has been decided to accept their kind invitation, so it is up to the members now to start and save your pennies for car fare and so forth, so you will not miss this convention, for you will have the pleasure of meeting the members of the Cleveland Club, one of whom, Mr. Marcuson, has attended nearly all our conventions, and it will give him pleasure to greet you in his home town; and also meet Mr. Fisher, the Cleveland Club's efficient secretary, who made everyone attending the Montreal Convention his friend. We will hear a lot about Cleveland in the next few months, and I sincerely hope that every member who can will make an effort to attend this convention."

CLEVELAND, THE CONVENTION CITY.

The Board of Governors of the A. N. A. having selected Cleveland, Ohio, for the place of meeting of the 1924 convention, the members of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club are determined to break all records for attendance. Ohio has had but one A. N. A. convention—that at Columbus in

1907—and there are many members located within easy access of Cleveland. If telling the members about some of the attractions of the city will bring them to the convention, the record should easily be broken. Each month, for several months, we will publish some features about the city that have helped to make it the great and beautiful place it has the reputation of being. This material is being furnished by the Convention Board of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, through Mr. Charles H. Fisher, secretary of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club, which is cooperating with Mr. Fisher in arrangements for the convention.



DETROIT-SUPERIOR HIGH-LEVEL BRIDGE.

This is the largest double-deck reinforced concrete bridge in the world. It spans the Cuyahoga River and connects Detroit and Superior evenues.

The original mold in which Cleveland was cast was of the New England pattern. The lands in the northeastern corner of Ohio had been granted by the United States Government to Connecticut, after the Revolution, in the settlement of claims made by the seaboard states to western territory, under old colonial grants. The State sold the larger part of its possessions in Ohio to a group of Connecticut men known as the Connecticut Land Company. In 1796 that corporation sent a party of surveyors, headed by General Moses Cleaveland, to lay out a town site at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River. The embryo city was named after its chief founder. After the usual hardships and discouragements of settlements in the wilderness, Cleveland began to gather headway about 1830, when its population still numbered 1,076. In 1836 the town was incorporated as a city, and the census of 1840 showed that it contained over 6,000 residents. By 1850 the population was 17,000, and from that time the rise of Cleveland was very rapid. The period 1855 to 1860 saw the beginning of manufacturing in Cleveland. Prior to that time shipping and shipbuilding were the principal business activities aside from wholesale and retail merchandising. Since 1860 Cleveland has risen from the rank of fortieth city in population in the United States to fifth city in 1920.

Cleveland more than doubled its population during several of the Government's ten-year census periods, and multiplied it by five in 40 years, because of the location of the city affording remarkable facilities for the manufacture of iron and steel and their products, and for the transportation of heavy freight by water, at the lowest possible cost, and because Cleveland is the natural business center of a rich and favored region.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Oct. 18. Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., M.P., LL.D., F.B.A., President, in the chair.

It was announced that Sir Henry Howorth's executors had presented a valuable collection of books to the library.

The President paid a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Henry Howorth and emphasized the loss sustained by the Society and world of learning in general by the death of so versatile a personality.

Mr. Fredk. A. Walters, F.S.A., showed an extremely rare heavy York groat of the annulet coinage of Henry VI with a lis on each side of the neck.

Mr. V. T. E. Ryan showed a Philip and Mary angel with beaded inner circle, a gold penny of Henry III, the unique half George noble of Henry VIII; a unique crown of Edward VI of the first issue, Obv., EDWARD 6; crowned shield, but the E R crowned; Rev., crowned rose, but the E R crowned, and a half crown of the same issue and type, also with Edward's own name.

Mr. W. H. Valentine showed the Jersey penny and halfpenny of 1923.

The President and Mr. Webb exhibited fine series of early Roman coins to illustrate Mr. Mattingly's paper.

Mr. William Gilbert exhibited a denarius from the Ramon collection of the insurgent Clodius Macer, who was in command in Africa under Nero and assumed the title of Emperor on hearing of that Emperor's death. He was reduced and put to death by order of the Emperor Galba in A. D. 68. The President had remarked on the scarcity of these pieces in his paper on the coins commemorating the Roman legions (Num. Chron., 1918, p. 80). Mr. Gilbert also exhibited an aureus from the Caruso collection of the Emperor Claudius struck to commemorate the victory over Britain. The coin shown was struck in A. D. 46, according to the very useful tables compiled by the Rev. E. A. Sydenham.

Messrs. Spink & Sons sent for exhibition, through Mr. B. A. Seaby:

1. A set of the hog money, 1s., 6d and 3d., of Somers Islands (Bermuda), probably the finest set in existence, most extant pieces being very poor.

2. Two gold coins of Gallienus, showing the Emperor with a wreath of reeds, and one of them with the reverse UBIQUE PAX. One explanation is that while the State was rent by discussions, revolution and misfortunes of every kind, these pieces were struck by enemies of the Emperor as a satire against him, as his weakness and little anxiety about public calamities caused him to be regarded as a woman; the crown of reeds was included as a ridicule. The other explanation is that this piece was struck in honour of Galliena, to whom he owed the restoration of Africa, and that the wreath worn by Gallienus is made of corn and is symbolic of Africa.

3. The following Roman coins chosen for their beautiful condition or rare types: Marriage of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina, blessed by their parents. Two girls dancing round Faustina II. Marcus Aurelius—Temple of Mercury. The animals on the pediment signify that in the art of commerce, to good business and well-directed thrusts (Ram) and to vigilance (Cock) should be added patience and durability (Tortoise). Fine first brass of Hadrian. Hadrian second brass, ADVENTVI MAURITANIA. Medallion of Caracalla. Very fine silver or billon medallion of Valerian.

4. A collection of silver badges of the Society of Gregorianus, circa. 1750.

Mr. Mattingly read a paper on "Roman Coinage of the Pyrrhic War." Starting with Suida's note on Juno Moneta, he raised the question as to what coinage Rome used in the war against Pyrrhus and examined the answers usually given. These were found to be unsatisfactory, and he proposed, instead, to assign to this period all the silver and copper commonly known as "Romano-Campanian," with the exception of the gold of the oath-scene reverse, the quadrigati, and the heavy struck bronze with marks of value. The old arrangement of the Romano-Campanian didrachms in a long-drawn-out series, starting shortly after B. C. 340, is untenable, for the coins appear to be of one period, but of different mints, not of one mint in different periods. Further, if we adopt the early date for this coinage, it is desperately difficult to explain why the denarius was not struck before B. C. 268. If we assign the coins to the Pyrrhic War, these difficulties disappear. The coins were struck for the needs of the Roman armies at a number of South Italian mints. The types have reference partly to Rome, partly to allied communities in South Italy, partly to Carthage, in alliance with Rome against Pyrrhus in B. C. 279. This is the meaning of the appearance of definitely Carthaginian types, horse's head and free horse, on the reverse. The reduction of weight of the didrachm was due to the stress of the war and took place at nearly the same time at Tarentum as well. The reappearance of types of the series on coins of Cosa, founded in B. C. 273, and Beneventum, founded in B. C. 268, as Roman colonies is at once explicable. This new dating, if accepted, must have far-reaching conse-

quences. We must admit the existence of the libral as, some series of which are indissolubly connected with the series of didrachms as late as circa. B. C. 270, and can now accept the statement of Pliny the Elder that the first formal reduction took place during the First Punic War.

The question of the policy of Rome in coinage in reference to her friends and subject-allies needed to be carefully considered.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held on Friday evening, November 9th, 1923, at the Hotel Breslin, New York City, President Swanson in the chair. The following were present: Messrs. Beesley, Blake, Boyd, Schulman, Robertson, Livingston, Kohler, Liveright, Gonzales, Miller, Proskey, John Reilly, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Dr. and Mrs. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Guttag, Mr. and Mrs. Swanson, Mr. and Mrs. Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wood and Mr. and Mrs. Wormser.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and, after correction, approved.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Kohler: A collection of Costa Rica silver in round and irregular shapes, and brass coins struck during the late war. Also three Costa Rica railway tokens.

By Mr. Robertson: Swedish coins with Latin legends, of which the following are free translations: "Savior of the world, lead us"; "Blessed are those who fear the Lord"; "All power is from God"; "God giveth to whosoever wants"; "Saviour of the world, save us"; "God is my solace"; "Glory to the Highest, the refuge of those who belong to Him"; "In God is my trust—He will do it."

By Mr. Wormser: Costa Rica 8 escudos, 1828, and 4 escudos, 1837. Also medallic triple thaler of Saxony, John Fred II, with the inscription "Allein Evangelium Ist Ohne Verlust," which is often abbreviated on smaller coins of same design by the vowels A. E. I. O. U.

By Mr. Proskey: Gold coin of Ghent, 1582; silver medal of Leopold the Great of Austria with reverse showing a battle with the Turks, 1687; two bronze medals of Murat as King of Two Sicilies and bearing his finest portrait, 1809.

By Mr. Guttag: Various coins and tokens with odd and curious inscriptions; also Costa Rica silver from 1831 and various counterstamped pieces, including one curious Cob, counterstamped, shaped like an "H."

The Committee on Nominations reported the following nominees for officers and members of committees for the next year:

For President, Jonathan M. Swanson; Vice-President, Moritz Wormser; Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas S. Miller; Executive Committee, George H. Blake, chairman; Edward T. Newell, Fred C. C. Boyd, Fred E. Merritt; Membership Committee, David Proskey, chairman; Thomas L. Elder, Julius Guttag, E. Beesley, Dr. D. W. Valentine; Publication Committee, Moritz Wormser, chairman; Albert R. Frey, Howland Wood; Medallic Art Committee, Robert Robertson, chairman; L. Westervelt, W. Gedney Beatty, A. G. Heaton, J. deLagerberg.

Mr. Boyd moved that his name be deleted from the nominations and that the name of Mrs. Swanson be substituted therefor. This motion was seconded by Mr. Beesley and carried. The nominations for the Executive Committee therefore stand amended as follows: George H. Blake, chairman; Edward T. Newell, Mrs. H. B. Swanson, Fred E. Merritt.

Mr. Kohler moved, and Mr. Miller seconded, that the topic for the December meeting be "Costa Rica (continued) and New Acquisitions." Motion carried.

A motion was made by Mr. Blake that this club endorse a movement to name a "Coin Week"; seconded by Mr. Guttag. Mr. Boyd moved, and Mr. Kohler seconded, that the previous motion be withdrawn and that a movement to promote exhibitions during the whole of 1924 be substituted. Both motions tabled.

Mr. Blake reported on the exhibition now being held at New Rochelle and pointed out that Saturday, the 17th, would mark the close of the exhibit. He had been approached by the Department of Public Instruction of Mount Vernon to transfer the exhibit en bloc to their building, and asked for more assistance before replying to this request. After discussion it

was decided to leave the matter in Mr. Blake's hands to make such arrangements as were necessary and desirable.

A motion was made that Saturday, November 17th, was a suitable day on which to call a special meeting of this club at the Library, New Rochelle, for the purpose of officially supporting the endeavor and at the same time to hand to Miss Mary E. Huntington, the librarian, a resolution of appreciation for her assistance in connection with the exhibition. Carried unanimously. The Secretary was instructed to send out the necessary notices to club members and to draft the resolution.

The President welcomed our lady guests, and Mrs. Guttag responded in a few well-chosen sentences.

The names of Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Valentine were proposed for membership by Mr. Boyd, seconded by Mr. Beesley, and these ladies were elected by a unanimous vote.

A vote of "God-speed and good wishes" was passed to our member from Amsterdam, Mr. M. Schulman, who was embarking for Holland on the "Volendam," sailing from New York on the 10th instant. Mr. Schulman expressed kindly sentiments and thanked the members for their wishes.

Meeting adjourned 10.55 p. m.—THOMAS S. MILLER, Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.—A very enthusiastic special meeting was held Friday evening, November 16th, the Springfield Coin Club entertaining President Wormser of the American Numismatic Association by special invitation. Members present were: President Edward C. Kohler, W. C. Emery, A. W. Morris, L. S. Drowne, H. B. Spencer, Preston C. Pond, C. F. Luther, H. R. Wolcott, J. M. Oliver, C. A. Frazer, J. E. Morse, L. R. Noyes and Benj. D. Pierce.

The dinner was held in a private room of the Nyasset Club and was followed by a brief business meeting, the ordinary business procedure being dispensed with.

Very interesting exhibits were shown, consisting of American coins and paper money by Mr. Preston C. Pond; U. S. cents and fractional currency by Mr. John M. Oliver, among them a complete set of Mississippi State notes, and U. S. pattern coins by Mr. Kohler.

Mr. Wormser addressed the Club at length on the subject of his own exhibit, which consisted of some 40 large-size coins and medals of Europe, chiefly of Germany. Particularly noteworthy among these was the "parent issue" of the series of Brunswick Loeser Thaler, the 10-thaler piece of Duke Julius of 1574, a presumably pattern triple thaler of Rudolph Augustus 1679, a unique quadruple square thaler of Salzburg showing a view of the city, and the extraordinary large medal of Frederick William the First of Prussia upon the military review held in 1733, which is said to have been struck in only 18 specimens, which were given to representatives of foreign powers attending this review.

The meeting was most enthusiastic and all the Springfield Coin Club members declared that it had aroused them to new numismatic enthusiasm. The Club went on record as heartily in favor of the project of setting aside a week in February as Coin Week throughout the country and promised to arrange for one or several local exhibits at that time.

The meeting did not break up until a late hour, just in time to put President Wormser on the sleeper for New York.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 99th regular meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held on Tuesday evening, October 30th, 1923, at 8 o'clock, at 57 Sanchez street, San Francisco. Members present were Messrs. Goldsmith, Goodman, Hansen, Kraft, Hill, Mohr, Rausch, Sherow, Turrill, Twitchell and Brandon.

A letter from Norman Shultz was read and copies of his price list No. 7 distributed to the members present.

A letter from J. Milnor Brown, of South Pasadena, Cal., regarding the distribution of the Monroe Half Dollar was read.

On motion, duly seconded and adopted, it was decided that the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society take all necessary and preliminary steps toward inviting the 1925 A. N. A. convention to San Francisco.

The exhibits for the evening were as follows:

Mr. Goodman showed a store card of Baker & Moody, hatters, of 186 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Hansen showed a doppelthaler of Thale-Hartz, of zinc (silvered), dated 1923; the Harding Visitors' Medal of the Philadelphia Mint for 1923; 10,000-mark piece of Westphalia, 1923; five patterns for 25 pfennig, Germany (copper?); pattern sets of Bavaria for 20, 10, 5, 3 and 2 mark, dated 1913 (brass composition); also pattern set of similar denominations and designs for German Empire, dated 1913; aluminum 500 and 200 marks; Jubilee Medal of Gustavus Adolphus, commemorating the 300th anniversary of the founding of the city of Göteborg (Sweden); also Gustav Vasa Commemorative Medal, and several European Orders.

After the exhibits a further lot of the Haagenson collection was disposed of by auction.

Meeting adjourned.—BASIL BRANDON, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE SWISS-AMERICAN COMMISSION MEDAL.

Below is illustrated the medal issued by the Swiss-American Commission for Aid by the Provision of Work for the Allied Interned in Switzerland during the World War.



The work the commission was engaged in is explained in the following translation of a letter from the Commission to Madame Cort Van der Linden, of New York City. The letter is dated Berne, September, 1918, before the close of the war. The medal is struck in silver, the size of illustration, and is from Madame Van der Linden's specimen, received through Mr. J. deLagerberg, which was delivered to her in May, 1923.

"Dear Madame—We take pleasure in expressing to you our gratitude for the valuable assistance which you have constantly rendered to our delegate, Mrs. Grouitch, in the fulfilment of her efforts to accomplish the sale in the United States of the products of our workshop for the Allied soldiers interned in Switzerland.

"We should be at a loss to tell you how deeply the Swiss-American Commission is touched by the sympathetic reception of our work in your excellent country, which has done and is still doing so much for all the projects of the prisoners of war. Our thanks, dear Madame, for all that you have done and are still doing to assist us. Added to our thanks are those of thousands of the interned whom our project assists by its work. We wish you might witness with your own eyes the multitude of victims of the war, who find in these workshops at the same time a consolation for their exile, a moral uplift and a physical rejuvenation. But, inasmuch as distance does not permit this, allow us to express our appreciation through this medal, as a souvenir, the design of which will remind you of our work and our aims, to which you have so largely and generously contributed your help by your gifts, as well as by your intelligent collaboration.

"This souvenir will be handed you through your Consul in New York.

"Accept, dear Madame, the assurance of our highest consideration."

The letter is signed by Mary G. Stowall, president; F. de Sprechen and G. Mehs, secretary, for the Commission.

(Note by the Translator.—Madame Mary G. Stowall is the wife of the American Minister to Switzerland. Madame F. de Sprechen is the wife of the President of the Swiss Republic. Madame Grouitch is the wife of the Serbian Minister, who was for many years in Washington.)

J. deL.

SMUGGLERS' RELICS OR BRASS COUNTERS?

Reference is made in the letter of Alden Scott Boyer, in this issue, to a clipping sent to him from France. The clipping is as follows:

Digging in a long-unused cellar near Etaples the other day, a workman discovered eight very curious brass tokens of British make. Five are round and bear the following inscriptions: "Three pound twelve," "Thirty-six shillings," "A moidore or 27 shils.," "Nine shill.," and "Half a moidore or 13.6."

The first of these is one inch, the second 7/8 inch, and the third 3/4 inch in diameter.

These tokens, which have both sides alike, have a beading round the design of a crown and scrolls, which seem to belong to the late seventeeth or early eighteenth century.

The three others tokens are rectangular and are irregularly stamped with dots, like dice, and also bear a sort of hall-mark representing a lion passant. The moidore was a Portuguese gold coin (now obsolete) current during the days of the pirates who infested the Spanish Main. It figures in "Treasure Island" and other books dealing with this adventurous period. It was a common medium of currency among seafarers.

Subject to expert opinion, it seems a fair supposition that the little pieces of stamped brass discovered at Etaples were left there by some of the English sailors or smugglers who were constantly crossing between the English and French coasts. They may have been gambling tokens—forerunners of the colored counters that now take the place of gold at Le Touquet Casino, a few miles from the spot where they were found.

FINDS OF COINS REPORTED.

In the meadows at Sanda, Province of Gotland, Sweden, a quantity of various sorts of silver was recently found, among which were not less than 333 coins. The coins originate from the Franks about the year 1000. Among the other material found was a beautiful bracelet, a piece of necklace, a finger ring and three other silver pieces. Nothing of this nature has ever been discovered at this place previously.

While dredging at the outflow of Motala-Streem into Braviken, in the neighborhood of Johannesborg's ruin, 207 copper coins from the reign of Queen Christina, struck at Dalarna, 1645-1650, were found, weighing eight and a half kg.—(Free translation by J. deL.).

FRANCE AND BELGIUM ISSUE NEW CURRENCY IN RHINELAND.

Edwin L. James, in a special cable to the Toronto Globe and New York Times, says:

While in London the final touches are being put to the committee of experts' plan which Lord Curzon hopes will get the French out of the Ruhr, the French and Belgians made on November 1 the first issue of a new Rhineland currency.

The first issue is in notes from five centimes to ten francs, and totals 50,000,000 francs. A second issue may be expected in a few days, with notes running to 100 francs.

As has been explained, this money has been based on the transportation furnished by the Rhineland and Ruhr railroads. It will be put in circulation in return for any stable money or services or goods. It is further guar-

anteed by French and Belgian treasury deposited in the Bank of France up to 20 per cent. of the value of the issue.

In a statement, Director Breaud of the Franco-Belgian regie explains the principle of the railroad money.

"I simply used the process well known in commerce, that of warrantage," he said. "Considering transport as negotiable merchandise, I mortgaged it, and my new note is a bond giving the right to use a certain amount of transport. I have borrowed, as a matter of fact, on my transport merchandise, and if the holder of this transport bond wishes to sell the right he has acquired he has only to transfer the note as he likes, and thus the note circulates at par. I sell railroad tickets in advance.

"Considering that everybody needs transport more or less, the notes are assured of a demand. It is to be noted that these regie francs are safe from fluctuation, for they represent real value, whatever may happen to the local money. Thus the new money will have the advantages of gold money. The regie francs should almost immediately circulate in all occupied territory."

Department of Inquiries and Replies.

(This department is entirely in the hands of our readers. They are invited to make inquiries on numismatic subjects of general interest, and replies for subsequent issues are requested from other readers. Replies should bear the corresponding numbers to the questions. Inquiries as to the value of coins or on other commercial matters cannot be accepted for this department. All questions and answers should be received by the 15th of the month to insure publication in the succeeding month's issue.)

ANSWERS.

38. Austro-Hungarian mint marks and mint towns were, before the war: A, Vienna; B, Kremnitz (Hungary); C, Prague (Bohemia); D, Graz (Styria); E, Karlsburg (Transylvania); F, Hall (Tyrol); G, Nagy-Banya (Hungary). The mint at Hall was closed about 1815. H.

COINAGE FOR OCTOBER, 1923.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during October, 1923, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 350,000.

Silver—Standard Dollars, 500,000; Half Dollars, 1,380,000; Quarter Dollars, 2,700,000; Dimes, 6,600,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 3,320,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 15,600,000.

Coinage executed for other Governments:

Peru—Silver, 1,154,000 pieces.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

Madame Marie Sundelius, prima donna at the Metropolitan Grand Opera, New York City, was accorded unusual honor on her recent visit to Stockholm by King Gustaf V of Sweden, who decorated her with the Medal of Arts and Letters. In receiving the medal Madame Sundelius deviated from the traditional methods of other grand opera singers who have appeared before the Swedish monarch, in that she was the first to sing Swedish folksongs instead of grand opera. The medal was paid for out of the King's private purse in recognition of Madame Sundelius' efforts for the advancement of Swedish music in America. J. deL.

New notes of the denomination of five billion and ten billion marks are reported as having recently been issued in Germany.

TO ADVERTISERS IN OUR LINCOLN NUMBER.

The February, 1924, issue of THE NUMISMATIST will be devoted almost entirely to "Lincoln in Numismatics." The lists of medals, tokens, coins, paper money, etc., relating to the Great Emancipator will be the standard work on the subject for years to come. It will be constantly referred to by collectors of Lincolniana, and for that reason it offers an exceptional opportunity to collectors to make known their wants in our advertising pages. Cards of collectors of Lincolniana are solicited for this issue at our regular advertising rates. These will be grouped on one or more pages under an appropriate heading. The following is suggested as a sample of such advertisements:

JOHN H. JOHNSON,
999 Blank St., Springfield, Ill.
Collector of Lincoln Medals, Tokens and Paper Money. Specimens Wanted.
A few choice duplicates for sale or exchange.

The rates are 75 cents for 1/16 page, or $1.50 for ⅛ page. Check to accompany copy, which should be received by January 1 next.

$2 BILL HAS SOME FRIENDS.

The continuation of the $2 bill was urged at the October meeting of the directors of the Illinois Manufacturer's Association. It was declared that $2 bills were regarded as a convenience in making out payrolls, and a resolution asking the Government to continue the issuance of them was adopted and sent to Secretary Mellon.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Effective January 1, 1924, the subscription price of The Numismatist will be increased from $1.50 to $2.00 a year; for six months, $1.00; single copies, 20 cents. Foreign subscriptions (other than in the United States and its possessions), $2.25 a year.

Effective January 1, 1924, the dues of members of the American Numismatic Association will be increased from 50 cents to $1.00 a year. The entrance fee of $1.00 for new members has been abolished.

All members of the A. N. A. who are subscribers to THE NUMISMATIST should, in sending dues and subscriptions for 1924 to the General Secretary, HARRY T. WILSON, 535 N. Sawyer avenue, Chicago, Ill., remit $3.00 instead of $2.00 as formerly. All members of the A. N. A. who are not subscribers to THE NUMISMATIST should remit $1.00 to Mr. Wilson.

Subscribers to THE NUMISMATIST not members of the A. N. A. should, in renewing, send $2 for their subscription to F. G. DUFFIELD, Business Manager, 1811 Mosher street, Baltimore, Md. All existing subscriptions will be completed at the old rate, but all renewals after January 1, 1924, will be at the rate of $2.00.

NEW ORLEANS LADY CLAIMS TO HAVE VALUABLE NOTE.

As a matter of current newspaper numismatic news we publish the following from the New Orleans Picayune:

How would you like to own a plain, ordinary-looking old greenback "promise to pay" of your own Uncle Sam, but worth $5000?

Mrs. Grace Marie Davidson, wife of Jay Davidson, chief of the field force of the Louisiana division of the United States Internal Revenue Bureau, of which Dr. D. Arthur Lines is the head, is the possessor of this valuable $1 bill.

The old note, which is a little smaller than the familiar dollar bills of today, was the first one ever issued by the United States, and bears No. 1. Mrs. Davidson asserts that she has received offers of more than $5000 for it. It was purchased for $25 by her father 60 years ago.

The greenback is in an excellent state of preservation and was issued in 1862. The bill preceded the 10 and 25 cent "shinplasters" issued at about the close of the Civil War and for many years following.

Mrs. Davidson's father, James A. Bolen, a wealthy coal operator of Kansas City, Mo., the purchaser of the note, about 40 years ago gave it as a keepsake to his wife, the mother of Mrs. Davidson. Mrs. Bolen retained possession of it until about three weeks ago, when she gave it to Mrs. Bolen Davidson.

Experts on old coins and currency say the bill, if genuine, is worth more than $5000. They pointed out that the first $2 bill of a later issue sold 17 years ago for $5000.

RECENT COUNTERFEITS OF GOVERNMENT NOTES.

(From circulars issued by the Secret Service Division.)

$10 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta; check letter "B"; face plate number indistinct, looks like 85; plate No. 499; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Jackson; series of 1914. This is a very poor counterfeit printed from photo-mechanical plates on two pieces of paper with coarse red and blue silk threads between to imitate the genuine fiber. The specimen at hand bears serial number F1311833A. The workmanship on this counterfeit is so crude that its spurious character should be readily detected by any one accustomed to scrutinizing money.

$10 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Illinois; check letter "D"; face plate No. 333; back plate No. 880; A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Frank White, Treasurer of the United Statse; portrait of Jackson. This is a poorly-executed counterfeit, apparently printed from crudely etched plates, on a single sheet of paper, red and blue ink lines being used to imitate the silk fiber of the genuine. The only redeeming features of this counterfeit are the seal and serial numbers, which are of good color and execution. The note as a whole should be readily detected.

COIN EMBARGO RESCINDED.

The order of September 26, 1917, prohibiting the exportation from the Straits Settlements of silver coins, has been rescinded. It ceased to have effect from August 3, 1923. The order prohibiting the export of silver coin was adopted as a war measure to stop the shipment to other countries of the silver coin of the colony.

STREET PEDDLER FINED 16,000,000,000 MARKS.

Samuel Miller, who was passing out 100,000 marks for one cent at a street corner in New York when a policeman arrested him for failure to produce a peddler's license, was fined the equivalent of 16,000,000,000 marks by Magistrate Oberwager. That amounts to $2 American money.

IT'S A DARN

Poor excuse for any business man to offer—that he is too busy to prepare copy for an advertisement.

BUT

That "next sale" of mine will run up to nearly **Twenty-five Hundred Lots of GOOD** Numismatic material, so I just had to work on the Catalog and let this advertisement take care of itself.

CATALOGS NOW READY.

Did you get your copy?

If not, write me.

B. MAX MEHL
NUMISMATIST
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Largest Numismatic Establishment in the United States.

ANNOUNCEMENT

In my next Sale in December or January I will sell the collection of the Metcalf Estate, Providence, Rhode Island, and many other properties.

Coins solicited for public auction. Terms on application. Twenty-five years in business.

Best of references furnished.

WILLIAM HESSLEIN

101 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

The Numismatic Circular

Is starting on its 32d year with the Jan.-Feb. issue and it is hoped that every reader of The Numismatist will be on the subscription list.

The Numismatic Circular is by far the finest and the largest periodical published by any firm of dealers in coins and medals in the world. It measures 12½ by 9½ inches and usually contains some 48 pages. The first half consists of articles of interest to all students of Numismatics, and the remaining half is a catalogue of coins and medals, containing usually about 50 to 100 illustrations of varieties. In three or four years this catalogue covers every known series and most known coins, forming an invaluable work of reference for the beginner and for the collector who has not a large library at his disposal. Lists of American coins appear in most issues.

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Please send me your "Numismatic Circular" from **January** to **December,** 1924, for which I enclose the sum of *FIVE SHILLINGS / 1.20 DOLLARS

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489 Park Ave., New York City.

Fine Stock of Greek, Roman and European Coins greatly augmented by purchases made while abroad this summer.

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Choice Oak and Pine Tree Money.
Complete set of Lord Baltimore Coins.
Virginia Shilling.
Rare New York Cents.
Unusual Collection of Washington Pieces.
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